

COMPREHENSIVE OUTLINES OF INDIAN HISTORY,

Arranged in Chronological order,
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT,
WITH GENEALOGICAL TABLES & GENERAL INDEX
DESIGNED FOR
INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
PREPARING FOR MATRICULATION & SCHOOL-EXAMINATIONS,

BY

BHOJAJEE VADHAJEE,
ASSISTANT MASTER, JAMNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL, KATTIA

REVISED

BY

THE REV. W. BEATTY, B.
MANAGER, I. P. MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD

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PREFACE.

THE following little work, I believe, will be found very useful to Indian High School Students. In these Schools Indian History forms an important branch of education, where the student is always expected to have, as he advances, a thorough knowledge, not only of the narrative of the reign which he may be studying, but of the dates on which the principal events in it occurred.

As up to this time there were no "Outlines of Indian History" in chronological order, my ten years' experience in School-teaching suggested to me the compilation of a book on the same principles as Curtis' Outlines of English History. I therefore studied a number of works on Indian History by well-known authors, and carefully, during four years, compiled a manuscript to supply a long-felt want.

The skeleton of this manuscript first appeared in 1881 in the form of a sheet entitled "A BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA." It and

a companion sheet on English History acquired an extensive circulation throughout the whole of India.

I have spared no pains in rendering this little book as useful as possible for Students of the Fourth Standard, who very often find their textbooks on Indian History extremely difficult. The students in the higher standards, up to the Matriculation, are sure to find this book a very valuable aid in preparing for their annual examinations. They will also find in the body of the work answers to almost all the questions, up to this time, set at the Matriculation Examinations of the Indian Universities.

Various kinds of type have been employed in the printing of this book in order to attract the reader's attention to important events such as **WARS, BATTLES, Sieges and Treaties.**

Had it not been for the invaluable assistance so kindly rendered to me, while the book was being printed, during my illness, by the Rev. W. Beatty, B. A., Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Ahmedabad, to whom I owe a deep debt of gratitude, this book would never have been issued from the press in the present form.

If this book meet with the approval of the public, and of Head Masters of High Schools and other similar Institutions, I shall consider my long labour to have been amply rewarded.

In compiling this book, the following works have been consulted :—

1. Wheeler's Short History of India.
2. Taylor's Manual of the History of India.
3. Hugh Murray's History of British India.
4. Dr. G. U. Pope's Text Book of Indian History.
5. India Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical.
6. Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas.
7. Hughes' Outlines of Indian History.
8. Lethbridge's Histories of India, Large and Small.
9. Rev. R. Hunter's History of India.
10. Hill's Manual of Indian History.
11. Marshman's History of India.
12. Dr. W. W. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People.

Any hints or corrections from those who may use this book, will be very thankfully received ; in order that in a future edition it may be thoroughly adapted to its purpose.

October 1883,
Ahmedabad. }

B. V.

CONTENTS.

The Early and Legendary Period.	...	1
The Semi-Historic Period	... ..	3
The Buddhist Period	... ..	4
The Brahminical Revival	... ..	6
The Early Muhammadan Period	...	11
The House of Ghazni...	... ..	13
The House of Ghor	... ..	15
The Slave Kings of Delhi	... ..	17
The House of Khilji	... ..	19
The House of Taglakh	... ..	20
The Sayids	... ..	23
The House of Lodi	... ..	23
The Mogul Emperors of India	... ..	25
Genealogical Table of the Mogul Emperors...		26
The House of Taimur	... ..	27
The History of the Mahrattas	... ..	49
Genealogical Table of the Mahratta Rajas.		51
Genealogical Table of the Peshwas	...	54
Early European Enterprize in India	...	67
The Portuguese in India	... ..	67
The Dutch in India	... ..	70
The Danes in India	... ..	72
The Early English in India	... ..	73

The French in India	77
The Rise of British Power in India ...	80
The Foundation of British Power in Bengal	88
English Governors of Bengal	91
The Governors-General of British India	96
Warren Hastings	97
Lord Cornwallis	102
Sir John Shore	105
The Marquis Wellesley	105
Lord Cornwallis (Second time)	108
Sir George Barlow	108
Lord Minto	109
The Marquis of Hastings	110
Lord Amherst	112
Lord William Bentick	114
Lord Auckland	116
Lord Ellenborough	119
Lord Hardinge	122
Lord Dalhousie	124
Lord Canning	128
Lord Elgin	132
Sir John Lawrence	132
Lord Mayo	133
Lord Northbrook	134
Lord Lytton	134
Lord Ripon	136

Chronological Outlines of Indian History.

PRE-HISTORIC TIMES.

EARLY AND LEGENDARY PERIOD.

B.C. 2034 to B.C. 327.

- B. C. (i. e. Before the first year of the Christian era.)
2034. Invasion of Semiramis, and her defeat by an Indian Prince, named Strabrobates.
1400. Supposed date of the "VEDAS," a collection of the fragmentary religious hymns, prayers, and precepts, composed by different authors at different times. The Vedas were collected and arranged by Vayas. They are four in number. 1. the Rig Veda, 2. the Yajur Veda, 3. The Sama Veda, 4. the Atharva Veda, from which we learn that India at an early period, was invaded by a race, called the **ARYAS**.

INVASION OF THE ARYAS FROM THE N. W.
INTRODUCTION OF THE HINDU RELIGION. The Aryas were a people living in Central Asia about the banks of the Oxus, and were the ancestors of nearly all the European nations. The Hindu tribe of the Aryans migrated and settled in the Punjab, where they established patriarchal form of government, in which the chief of the family was not only its king, but also its priest.

THE HEROIC AGE is that period of Indian History, when the Aryans, finding themselves strong enough, invaded and expelled the aborigines from the fertile plains, and drove them to the hills and forests, where their descendants remain to this day.

1400. **THE MAHA BHARAT**, the great historical poem by another Vayas, relates a number of legends, the chief of which is that of the war between the **PANDAVAS** and **KAURAVAS**, kings of the Lunar dynasty.

The war was one to decide which party should obtain the throne of Hastinapur, a town near the modern site of Delhi. Krishna, now worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu, was an ally of the Pandavas and is one of the chief characters of the poem.

In a decisive battle fought at *Thaneshwar* near **PANIPUT**, the five Pandavas were triumphant but soon retired to the woods with their joint wife **Drupadi**, and were eventually translated to heaven by the God **Indra**. Forty-eight kings of the **Lunar Race** ruled in the country about the **Jumna**.

1200. Ninety kings of the Solar race ruled in **Oude**, of whom Rama's deeds are the most celebrated. They are told in the great poem, "**RAMAYUN**," composed by **Valmiki** about B.C. 200, which relates the exploits of **Ram**, his childhood, youth, his marriage with **Seeta**, his banishment, the invasion of **Ceylon** and the recovery of **Seeta**.

81. **MARCH OF "SESOSTRIS"** or **Rameses II**, through **India**. He returned to **Egypt** after exacting tribute.

(Both this invasion and that of **Semiramis** are regarded as fabulous.)

INSTITUTES OF MANU. **Manu** was the great lawgiver of the **Hindus**, and his laws are the guide of all **Hindus** even to this day. Of him we know very little. But his laws give us a good insight into **Hindu Society** as it existed in his time, and are variously dated from B. C. 900 to B. C. 300.

The most prominent features in his laws, are the divisions of the **Hindus** into four castes, namely, the **Brahmins**,

Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras. The first three were called "twice born;" probably they were the conquerors, and the Sudras, or servile caste, the conquered. All the laws tend to the depression of the Sudras, and elevation of the "twice born" castes, particularly that of the Brahmins.

557. Cyrus extended the frontier of Persia to the borders of Hindustan. ✓

/ Semi-historic Period.

- 521-518 DARIUS HYSTASPES - King of Persia, crossed the Indus, and annexed a large portion of Northern India to his empire.

500. SAKYA MUNI or GAUTAM, afterwards, known as Buddah or "Enlightened" was a Kshetriya, the son of the Raja of Kapilavasta, probably in Goruckpur or Nepaul, where he was born. He founded a new religion called BUDDHISM, now observed by one third of the human race. ✓

Buddhism rejects caste and Hindu idolatry, inculcates the practice of truth, purity, honesty, and charity, and places salvation in "*nirvana*" or annihilation, which is its chief aim. Gautum made many converts, including the king of Kosala and two kings of Magadh or Behar. After his death B. C. 470, his religion made rapid progress in Ceylon, Tibet, Burmah, Siam, China and Mangolia, and became the State religion of Hindustan in the reign of Asoka. ✓

- 500 The Pandya dynasty founded by Pandya, a man of the agricultural class, who came from Oude. Their capital was Madura in the Dekhan. The last king lived in the 11th century.

- 350 The Chola dynasty founded by Tayaman Nale, who came from Hindustan. Their capital was Canjeveram in the Dekhan. The last king flourished in the 14th century. ✓

- 330 Alexander the Great conquered Persia and on his way to India, founded the important frontier city of Herat.
- 327 ALEXANDER THE GREAT crossed the Indus through the Khyber Pass, and encountered and defeated Porus, the king of the Punjab at GUJARAT on the bank of the Jehlam, on the spot where the Sikhs sustained their last crushing defeat (1849). He returned to Babylon, where he died in 323 B. C. Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander's fleet, sailed from the mouth of the Indus, and arrived at the mouth of the Euphrates (B. C. 326) after a memorable voyage of which Alexander was justly proud.

The Buddhist Period.

FROM B. C. 327 to B. C. 31.

Mention is made in the Maha Bharat of SAHA DEVA, king of Magadha. He was succeeded by a long line of kings of various dynasties. BIMBISARA and AJATASATRU, the thirty fourth and thirty fifth monarchs of this line were contemporaries of Budha (B. C. 500—477). A SUDRA DYNASTY, founded by Nanda, the 6th in descent from Ajata-satru.

- 327 NANI THE RICH reigned at Pataliputra (probably modern Patna or Allahabad) at the time of Alexander's invasion.

315 Chundragupta, an illegitimate son of Nanda, took possession of the Punjab after the departure of Alexander. He conquered the kingdom of Magadha and established the MAURYAN DYNASTY. The Pali language began to be cultivated and became the sacred language of the Buddhists.

312. **INVASION OF SELEUCUS.** Seleucus, one of the chief generals of Alexander, having seized the greater part of his Asiatic dominions, moved as far as the Ganges to attack Chandragupta, the king of Magadha, but all hostile movements were cut short by a treaty, by which Seleucus agreed to give his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta and to give him all the provinces east of the Indus in return for a tribute of fifty elephants.

291. **BINDUSARA** succeeded his father Chandragupta to the throne of Magadha. Most of the princes of Northern India reduced to subjection by these two sovereigns.

263. Bindusara succeeded by his son **ASOKA**, who reigned for about forty years. Buddhism became the **STATE RELIGION**.

w **THE EDICTS OR INSCRIPTIONS OF ASOKA**, which relate not only to religious but also to political matters, are still to be found sculptured in the rocks in Gujarat, the Punjab, Delhi, Allahabad and Orissa. From these edicts we can infer that his dominions extended from Peshawer and Cashmere to Surat on the west, and to Bengal and Orissa on the east.

250. Under the successors of Seleucus, the Governors of Bactria became kings and for some centuries they maintained a powerful dynasty in Central Asia.

246. **TRIPITIKA OR THREE BASKETS**, the holy scriptures of the Buddhists drawn up at one of the three Buddhist councils held one after another.

223—195. Seven Buddhist kings of the Mauryan dynasty reigned in succession after Asoka.

214. Demetrius, the son of Euthydemus, one of the kings of Bactria made extensive conquests in Persia and on the Gujarat coast of India; but finally dispossessed

first of Bactria proper and afterwards of his Indian dominions by Eucratidas.

- 200** A dynasty of Bactrian kings, all bearing the name of **SOTER**, having been driven out from their dominion in Central Asia, into India, for many years ruled over an empire, which included Sind, part of the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Afghanistan. Soter dynasty succeeded by the Nike and Shah dynasties. The Shahs were defeated by the kings of the **VALABHI** or **Gupta DYNASTY** about A. D. 318.
- 195** Rule of the **SANGA RAJAS**, who succeeded the Mauryan dynasty. The first prince of the Sanga family built one of the great Buddhist topes at Sanchi in B. C. 188. This dynasty ended with Raja Devabhuti about B. C. 86.
- 36-31** Four Buddhist kings of the **KANVA DYNASTY** probably succeeded.

BUDDHISM DECLINED AND BRAHMANISM REVIVED.

- 78-26** Whilst the Shah dynasty was flourishing in Gujarat, Saka Scythians had established a kingdom some where in Western India. They were overthrown by Vicramaditya. In the same century Vicramyaditya is said to have been defeated by the Yue-chi, who are thought to have finally subverted the Bactrian Kingdom in India about B. C. 26.

THE BRAHMINIC REVIVAL.

FROM B. C. 57 TO A. D. 1400.

- 57-436 A. D. THE ANDHRA DYNASTY**-which reigned at Pataliputra, in Magadha and Malwa and other places in the Dakhan, from B. C. 57 to A.D. 346.

57. VICRAMADITYA (king of Ojjain), the most famous prince of the great Andhra dynasty, reigned at Ujjain in Malwa. He was a powerful monarch, ruled a civilized and prosperous country, was a distinguished patron of letters, and his name is connected with the era still current through all the countries north of the Nurbudda.

A. D.

77. SALIVAHANA, whose era is still in use in the Dakhan, is said to have been the son of a potter, and to have ruled at Patan on the Godaveri. He was the Saviour and protector of the Brahmins, who suffered persecution at this time from the Buddhists.

100—1000. THE KINGS OF THE CHERA DYNASTY ruled in Travancore, in Malabar. In the ninth century the southern part of the kingdom broke up into a number of small principalities, one of which (Calicut) was ruled by the Zamorin in A. D. 1497, when Vasco De Gama landed there. This dynasty was succeeded by a powerful Rajput race, called Ballalas, whose capital was at Dawara Sumadra in North Mysore. They were subverted by the Muhammadans about A. D. 1310.

200. A Hindu Dynasty professing Brahminism and bearing the name of Gupta, established at Kanauj.

250—1182—CHALUKYA Dynasty, founded by a Rajput family at Kalian, in what is now called the Nizam's territory. During the fourth and fifth centuries the Pandayas, Cholas, and Andhras were subject to the kings of this dynasty, several of whom about the same period possessed the title of Maharaja Adhiraj.

318. The kings of the Gupta dynasty conquered the Shah King of Saurashtra and Gujarat, and established a

second capital at Valabhi in Kattiawar, whence they are commonly called the Valabhi Dynasty.

399-414—FA-HIAN, the first Chinese pilgrim travelled in Central Asia and India, and visited Gaya and Benares. Thence he went down the Ganges, and embarked for Ceylon.

436-524—The Rajput Family of CHITOR, now settled at Udeypur, rose into notice on the decay of the Andhras of Gangetic empire. They claimed a descent from Loh, the eldest son of Rama, the hero of the Ramayun, and the patriarch of the Solar Race, and settled at Valabhi in Gujarat. Driven thence in A. D. 524 by a Persian army, they established a kingdom at Edur under the rule of Goha from whom the Rajas of Udeypur are lineally descended.

470. In Kanauj, the Rathor Rajputs obtained power. When they were driven out by another Rajput dynasty in 1193, they emigrated to Marwar in Rajputana, and founded the dynasty of Jodhpur, which is still in existence.

498. TORAMANA, the last of the Valabhi kings of Gujarat. This dynasty is continued to the present day in Marwar, its representative being the Maharanna of Udeypur. Four dynasties reigned in Bengal from the time of the Maha Bharat to the period of the Muhammadan invasion in 1231. The third of these families was known as the PAL dynasty. DEV PAL, a Raja of this series recognized as Maharaja Adhiraj. The Pal dynasty was succeeded by a line of kings called Sena.

500. Arya Bhat discovered the rotation of the earth and some other astronomical truths.

600-1200. A sect of people called the Jains arose, whose

doctrines were midway between those of the Brahmins and Buddhists. They originated in 600 A. D., about the time of the decline of Brahminism, and declined in A. D. 1200. Even to this day many Jains and their temples are to be found in India.

629-645 HIOUEN THSANG, a Chinese traveller visited many parts of India and carefully and accurately described the condition of nearly every State in India.

700. THE SAGE SANKRACHARAYA, the greatest opponent of Buddhism flourished in the Dakhan.

800. THE PURANS are the later religious works of the Hindus. They claim their title of Purans, because they claim to teach the old doctrine. They are generally supposed to date only from A. D. 800, many of them being of later date. They are eighteen in number and are mainly devoted to an interpretation of the various sects of worshippers of Vishnu, Shiva, &c. †

900. ADISWARA, a king of the Sena family, introduced Brahminism into Bengal. Buddhism however, remained the prevailing religion in Benares till the 11th and in Gujarat till the twelfth century.

Six powerful kingdoms appeared to have existed in Hindustan during this obscure period of its history. To these the numerous petty sovereigns in Northern India paid tribute. The ruler of the most powerful kingdom was usually styled the Maharaja Adhiraj.

- 1 The Hindu dynasty of the Punjab, settled first at Cabul, and afterwards at Lahore. Some of its later kings were defeated by Muhammad of Ghuzni.
- 2 The Rajput State of Delhi, embracing the territory from the Indus to the Ganges, and from the Himalaya Mountains to the Aravali Hills.

- 3 The Rajput kingdom of Kanauj, to which reference has already been made.
 - 4 The Rajput sovereignty of Maiwar, between the Aravalli Hills and the Vindhya mountains.
 - 5 The Patan kingdom, including Gujarat and a part of Sindh.
 - 6 The Pal and Sen Dynasties of Bengal.
1190. **THE CHALUKYA DYNASTY** was succeeded by a short lived dynasty called the Kala Bhuria whose tenure of power was chiefly remarkable for the rise of the Lingayet Sect or worshippers of the Phallic emblem of Siva.
1200. **THE KINGDOM OF THE YADAVAS**, of which little has been known. Its capital was Deogiri (the modern Daultabad), and its power was greatest during the 12th century.
1203. From the time of the Mahabharat to the period of the Muhammanadan Invasions A.D. 1203, four dynasties of kings ruled in Bengal. The names of the first two are not known, those of the other two were Pal and Sena.
1131. Orissa ruled by a dynasty, called Kesari or The Lion from a very early period to A.D. 1131, when it was overthrown by that of Gunga Vansa, which latter family ruled till it was in turn conquered by the Muhammadans in A. D. 1550.
1323. The most important ancient dynasty in the eastern Part of the Dakhan was that of the kings of Andhra or Telingana, whose capital was Warangul (about 80 miles east of Hyderabad).
1400. The kings of the Chola dynasty appear to have ruled till the 14th century. Their capital was now moved to Tanjore. At length this kingdom was merged in the Mahratta kingdom of Tanjore.

From the beginning of Authentic National History in India to A. D. 1526.

The Early Muhammadan Period.

EARLY MUHAMMADAN INVASIONS.

A. D. 569 to A. D. 975.

A. D.

559. MUHAMMAD THE PROPHET, born in Mecca. He was an Arab of the Quraish tribe. He declared himself a Prophet of God, and established his temporal and religious sovereignty over Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Persia *by the Agency of the sword*. The unbelievers of his religion commenced persecution, so that he was compelled to flee from Mecca to Medina. The year of his flight is called the "Hijrah," which the Muhamadans reckon as the date of the foundation of their religion, and from which date they ordinarily make their computations as Christians do from the birth of Christ. He died at the age of 63 at Medina, A. D. 632.
632. The Arabs under their Khalif Abu Bakar, invaded Syria. Persia also attacked and Egypt conquered.
636. Arab expedition to Thana near Bombay under Abdul Asi, the Muhammadan Governor of Oman in Arabia. Other incursions of a like kind took place during the reigns of the early Khalifs, the Arabs *being* always successful returned with the spoils of the rich valley of the Lower Indus.
650. Defeat of the Persian king by the Arabs, who now became masters of the whole country as far North as the Oxus.

664. Muhammadan Invasion of Cabul. Unsuccessful expedition of Mohalib, a Muhammadan general into Multan.
690. Conquest of Cabul by Hejjaj, the Governor of Irak.
712. Muhammad Kasim, despatched by Hejjaj against Dahir, the Raja of Sind. Deval near the site of the modern Karachi taken and sacked; the whole of Sind subdued. He then proceeded to Gujarat which he overran, and at length advanced to Chitor where he was completely defeated by the Rajput army under the command of Bappa, and expelled from India.
714. Muhammad Kasim recalled by the Khalif, tortured and put to death. Jaising, the successor of Dahir, returned to Brahmabad (Hyderabad) and regained the sovereignty of Sind.

The Arab Power in India destroyed. India was free from Muhammadan invasions for more than two centuries.

- 812-836. Chitor invaded by Muhammadans under Mahmud, but they were signally defeated and driven out of India by the Rajputs under Khom, nor did they appear again till the invasion of Muhammad of Ghazni A. D. 1000
820. The "Tahirite" dynasty ruled at Khorassan for fifty years.
872. The Tahirites deposed by the family of *Sofarides*.
913. Yacub, the last of the Sofride dynasty, defeated by the house of SAMANI, which ruled till A. D. 996.
961. Alptigin, a Turki slave of one of the Samani princes, made governor of Khorassan. He revolted and set up an independent sovereignty at Ghazni. He died in 975 leaving a son Isakh, who succeeded him.

The Muhammadan Period.

THE HOUSE OF GHAZNI.

FROM A. D. 976 to 1186 (210 YEARS).

Sabaktigin A. D. 976 to A. D. 996 (20).

He was a Turki slave, and son-in-law of Alptigin, and succeeded to the throne of Ghazni after the death of Ishakh, son of Alptigin. He reigned for 20 years over the territory, extending from the confines of Persia to the Suliman mountains, and from Bukhara to the Persian Gulf. ✓

977. He invaded the Punjab and defeated Jaipal I, Raja of Lahore, and his allies from Delhi, Kalinjar, and Kanauj, and returned to Ghazni with immense treasure.

996. DEATH OF SABAKTIGIN. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad with the title of Sultan. ✓

MUHAMMADAN INVASIONS (*continued*).

MUHAMMAD.

D. He was the son of Sabaktigin, ruler of Khorassan by a daughter of Alptigin B. 983 at Ghazni. Dd. at Ghazni April 29, 1030. R. 34 years (996 to 1030)

MUHAMMAD IS CHIEFLY KNOWN FOR HIS TWELVE INVASIONS OF INDIA.

1001. FIRST INVASION—He defeated Jaipal I., of Lahore, near Peshawar. Jaipal abdicated in favour of his son Anandpal.

1004. SECOND INVASION—Expedition against the Raja of Bhatia, on the left bank of the Jahlam.

1005. THIRD INVASION—Expedition to punish Abul Fath

* D., descent; B., born; M., married; Dd., died; R., reigned

Lodi, the revolted Afghan chief of Multan. On his way Muhammad defeated Anandpal of Lahore, in a battle near Peshawar.

1008. **FOURTH INVASION.**—Expedition against Anandpal, who had formed a confederacy of the Rajputs against Muhammad. Total defeat of Anandpal and his allies at **WAIHIND**, near Attock. Muhammad captured the hill-fortress of **NAGARKOT**, and pillaged the famous Hindu temple of that place. He returned to Ghazni with incalculable wealth.
1010. **FIFTH INVASION.**—Expedition to Multan. Abul Fath Lodi carried a prisoner to Ghazni.
1011. **SIXTH INVASION.**—Capture and pillage of the rich shrine of Thaneshwar, between the Saraswati and the Jumna.
1014. **SEVENTH INVASION.**—Unsuccessful attempt on **Kashmir**. Muhammad compelled to return to Ghazni.
1018. **EIGHTH INVASION.**—Capture of Kanauj and the sacred city of **Muttra**, the birth place of Krishna.
1022. **NINTH INVASION.**—Defeat of the Raja of **Kalinjar** and Jaipal II., of Lahore (son of Anandpal and grandson of Jaipal I.) in a great battle on the banks of the **Rahib**. Lahore permanently occupied by the Muhammadan garrison.
1022. **TENTH INVASION.** Another fruitless expedition to **Kashmir**.
1023. **ELEVENTH INVASION.** Subjection of **Gwalior** and **Kalinjar**. Muhammad carried away great spoils.
1024. **TWELFTH AND MOST FAMOUS INVASION.** Capture of the great temple of **Somnath**, in the peninsula of **Kattiawar**, after a sanguinary struggle for three days, when he carried away immense treasure.

1030. His eldest son, Muhammad, succeeded, but was deposed and blinded by his brother Masaud, who became Sultan as Masaud I. Masaud made several expeditions into India; and the Muhammadan Viceroy of Lahore plundered the city of Benares.
1034. Invasion of Ghazni by the Saljuks, a Turki tribe of Central Asia; defeat of Masaud, who fled to Lahore.
1140. Murder of Masaud, and reinstalment of the blind Muhammad.
1041. Maudud, the son of Masaud, succeeded and recovered possession of Ghazni.
1051. Abdul Rashid, the third son of the great Muhammad, became Sultan. He asserted his supremacy over the Punjab, which had (with the exception of Lahore) been conquered by the Hindus. Sultan Farrukhzad and Ibrahim followed in succession.
1098. MASAUD II. came to the throne upon the death of his father, Sultan Ibrahim. He lived chiefly at Lahore, and extended his conquests beyond the Ganges.
1114. MASAUD II. succeeded by his son Arslan who was defeated by the Saljuks
1118. BEHRAM, by the aid of his mother, who was a Saljukian princess, deposed his brother Masaud, and usurped the sovereignty. He reigned long and peacefully, but was at length defeated by the Ghorians, and died during his flight to India, A. D. 1152. Behram's son and Grandson Khusrau and Khusrau Malik reigned in succession at Lahore till 1186.
1186. THE GHAZNI dynasty became extinct and passed into the hands of the Ghorians.

THE HOUSE OF GHOR 1186-1206(20)

1152. Capture and sack of Ghazni by ALLA-UD-DIN who proclaimed himself king.

1156. Death of Alla-ud-din, and accession of his son Seif-ud-din.
1157. Assassination of Seif-ud-din by one of his own chiefs. He was succeeded by a nephew of Alla-ud-din named GHIAS-UD-DIN, who made his brother SHAHABUDIN (MUHAMMAD GHORI) Commander-in-chief of his forces and associated him with himself in the government.
1175. Muhammad Ghori conquered Multan from the heretic Muhammadans who possessed it.
1176. Muhammad Ghori was defeated in an expedition against the Raja of Nahrwala.
1186. KHUSRU MALIK, the last of the Ghaznavi sovereigns of Lahore, defeated and captured by Muhammad Ghori.
1191. Muhammad Ghori totally routed at THANESWAR by Prithvi Raja of Ajmir and Delhi. Prithvi Raja formed a confederacy of all the Rajput chieftains to to repel Muhammadan invasion.
1193. The Rajput allies completely overthrown at THANESWAR by Muhammad Ghori.
- Reestablishment of the Muhammadan power in India. Muhammad Ghori returned to Ghazni, leaving his lieutenant KUTB-UD-DIN as Viceroy.
1194. Muhammad Ghori returned to India. He attacked and totally defeated, Jaichand, the Raja of Kanauj, at Chandrawar in the Doab. Benares taken. Kutb-ud-din, ravaged Guzerat, Oude, Bahar and Bengal, and consolidated his master's conquests in India.
1202. Muhammad Ghori succeeded to the throne of Ghazni, on the death of his brother Ghiasudin.
1206. He was assassinated in his tent on the banks of the Indus on the 14th March, by a band of Gakkers,

tribe he had subdued. He was succeeded by his nephew Muhammad, who proved unable to prevent the disruption of his uncle's dominions, which were partitioned among certain of Muhammad's former slaves and lieutenants. Kutb-ud-din, one of the slave-lieutenants, became king of Delhi.

THE SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI.

A. D. 1206-1288 (82).

1206. KUTB-UD-DIN established an independent sovereignty at Delhi, on the death of his master. Successful campaign against Ilduz, in which Ghazni was taken, but afterwards evacuated.
1210. Death of Kutb-ud-din and accession of his son Aram, who was dethroned by his brother-in-law Sams-ud-din ALTAMSH.
1217. Zenghiz Khan made his first irruption into India, and invaded Multan and Sind. On his retirement from Sind, Altamsh annexed these territories.
1225. Reduction of Bengal and Behar by Altamsh.
1232. Altamsh acknowledged as king by the whole of Hindustan proper.
1236. Death of Altamsh, who in his life-time completed the Kutb-Minar, a tower 242 feet high near Delhi, commenced in the reign of his father-in-law. His son Rukn-ud-din succeeded him, but was deposed after a reign of seven months, by his sister Sultana Razia who seized upon the throne, and who was the only Empress that ever reigned at Delhi, until the assumption of the Imperial title "Empress of India" by our present Gracious Queen.
1239. Marriage of Razia to Altuniah, the rebel Governor of Sirhind.

Altuniah advanced against Delhi, but was defeated, and, together with the Sultana, put to death by the nobles, who placed Moiz-ud-din, a son of Altamsh upon the throne.

1241. Capture of Delhi by the rebels, and murder of the Sultan. ALA-UD-DIN MASAUD, a son of RUKN-UD-DIN, succeeded to the throne.
1246. Masaud deposed after a reign of five years, and was succeeded by his nephew NASIR-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD. Affairs of the state managed by the Vazir GHIAS-UD-DIN BULBAN.
1266. Bulban succeeded to the throne on the death of Nasir-ud-din.
1279. Insurrection in Bengal by Tughral Khan, who was defeated and slain, and the province of Bengal confided to Boghra Khan, the second son of the Sultan.
1286. Bulban died on receiving the news of the death of his favourite son Muhammad, the Governor of Multan, while fighting against the Mogul invaders. KAIKUBAD, the son of Boghra Khan of Bengal, raised to the throne, his father continuing in the government of Bengal. KAI KHUSRU, a son of Muhammad, ruled at Lahore. The chief power in the State for a time exercised by the Vazir Nazim-ud-din, who caused the assassination of Kai Khusru and the massacre of many Mogul chieftains settled at Delhi.
1287. Nazim-ud-din poisoned. JALAL-UD-DIN KHILJI, governor of Samana, became Vazir.

1288. Struggle for power between the Tartar mercenaries, and the Khilji chieftains. Jalal-ud-din seized upon the heir-apparent, caused the assassination of the Sultan Kaikubad, and established the **KHILJI DYNASTY** at Delhi.

THE HOUSE OF KHILJI 1288-1321(33).

1288. Accession of Jalal-ud-din Firoz.
 1292. Incursion and defeat of the Moguls.
 1294. Invasion of the Dakhan by Alla-ud-din, nephew of Jalal-ud-din who conquered Deoghur (Daultabad) and Ilichpur.
 1295. Alla-ud-din returned to Delhi, murdered his uncle and usurped the throne.
 1297. Conquest of Gujarat and defeat of Karan.
 1298. The Moguls, under Kwajah Kutlugh Khan, advanced against Delhi, but were routed by Alla-ud-din.
 1299. Prince Sulaiman attempted the life of his uncle Alla-ud-din, and executed for treason.
 1300. Capture of the fort of Rantambhor in Rajputana.
 1303. Alla-ud-din took Chitor and drove back another invasion of the Moguls.
 1306. Invasion of the Dakhan by **MALIK KAFUR**, a slave bought by Alla-ud-din from Cambay. The Raja of Devgiri taken captive to Delhi.
 1309. Malik Kafur, being again sent to the Dakhan, captured the fortress of Warangul.
 1315. Death of Alla-ud-din caused by Malik ka-

- fur, who attempted to seize the throne, but was poisoned.
1316. The crown conferred upon MUBARIK, the third son of Alla-ud-din. Khusru Khan became Vazir.
1318. Harpal, son-in-law of Ram Dev, Raja of Devgiri, flayed alive by Mubarik.
1319. Conquest of Malabar by Khusru Khan.
1321. Khusru Khan returned to Delhi, murdered the Sultan and all the Royal family, and ascended the throne under the title of Nasir-ud-din Khusru Khan. He was defeated and put to death by Ghazi Beg Taghlak, the governor of the Punjab, who was raised to the throne under the name of GHIAS-UD-DIN.

THE HOUSE OF TAGHLAK

1320-1412 (92)

1324. Expedition against Bengal. Ghias-ud-din received the submission of Boghra Shah.
1325. He was killed by the fall of a pavilion erected by his eldest son Ulagh Khan who succeeded him under the title of Muhammad Taghlak. Failure of an expedition against China. Projected invasion of Persia.
1338. Muhammad Taghlak headed an expedition against his rebel in the Dakhan. Devgiri created the capital by the removal to it of the population from Delhi.

1347. The Brahamani Dynasty founded by Hus-sain Gangu at Devgiri.
1351. Death of Muhammad Taghlak at Tatta on the Indus in Sind. He was succeeded by his nephew Firoz Shah, who devoted himself to the construction of canals and other great publicworks afterresigning the administration into the hands of his Vuzirs, and was succeeded by his son Nasir--ud-din in 1386.
1387. Nasir-ud-din driven from his capital by two of his cousins, who declared the abdication of Firoz in favour of his grandson Ghias-ud-din.
1388. Death of the deposed Sultan Firoz. His grandson assumed the crown with the title of Ghias-ud-din Taghlak II.
1389. Ghias-ud-din deposed and slain. He was succeeded by his cousin Abubakr Zafur Khan. Abubakr in turn deposed and imprisoned by his uncle Nasir-ud-din, who assisted by a powerful noble, named Islam Khan, ascended the throne as Nasir-ud-din Muhammad bin Firoz Shah.
1391. Islam Khan put to death. Kwajah Jahan, (afterwards the founder of the powerful dynasty of Juanpur) became Vazir.
1392. Death of Nasir-ud-din. He was succeeded by his son Humayun, who died at the end of a forty-five days' reign, and was succeeded by his brother Muhammad Taghlak or Muhammad Shah. This was a most dis-

astrous reign, being only a long succession of insurrections, factions and wars. Muhammad's Vazir Kwajah Jahan founded a powerful monarchy at Juanpur in Bengal. Gujarat became independent under Zafar Khan.

- 1394. Nasarat Khan, a grandson of Firoz, proclaimed Sultan at Firozabad, where he ruled for three years, Muhammad retaining possession of Delhi.
- 1398. INVASION OF DELHI BY TAIMUR OR TAMERLANE. The city was plundered and desroyed, and its inhabitants massacred. After Taimur's departure Nasarat Khan obtained possession of Delhi for a short time, when it fell into the hands of Mullu Ikbhal Khan, a powerful noble of the court of Delhi.
- 1399. Taimur finally quitted India Delhi for two months after remained without a government and almost without inhabitants.
- 1400. Muhammad Taghlak, who had previously fled to Gujarat when Taimur came to Delhi, returned.
- 1412. Ahmedabad founded by Ahmadshah, king of Gujarat.
- 1412. Death of the Sultan Muhammad. Extinction of the Taghlak dynasty. He was succeeded by Dolat Khan Lodi, who in fifteen months was expelled by *Khizr Khan*, governor of the Punjab. The family of the latter is known as the "*Sayids*" from their being supposed descendants of the Prophet.

THE SAYIDS A. D. 1414-1450 (36).

1414. From 1414 to 1450 Delhi was held by four rulers, who proposed to regard themselves as Viceroys of the Mogul. They scarcely possessed any territory beyond the walls of Delhi.

1414-1421. SAYID KHIZR KHAN expelled DAULAT LODI from Delhi. He was just and generous. When he died all Delhi wore black for three days.

1421-1433 SAYID MUBARIK was son of Khizr Khan. He was benevolent. He was murdered by some Hindu assassins.

1433-1443. SAYID MUHAMMAD. There were continual tumults in this reign.

1443-1450 SAYID ALLA-UD-DIN, when driven out by BEHLUL LODI, abdicated and lived peacefully in Budaon.

THE HOUSE OF LODI 1450-1526(76).

1450-1488. Behlul Lodi had gained possession of Sirhind and the Punjab. He drove Sayid Alla-ud-din from Delhi. He conquered Juanpur, after twenty-six years of war.

1488-1518. SIKANDER LODI, son of Behlul. He re-annexed Bahar, and fought against his brother Barbak, to whom Juanpur had

been assigned, and who strove to obtain an empire. He was a fierce persecutor of the Hindus. Agra was his capital.

It was about this time that RAMANAND, a great Vaishnava spiritual guide lived at Benares; a little later in the same reign, lived the renowned reformer KABIR, who taught the unity of the Deity.

1518-1526. IBRAHIM LODI, son of Sikander. He disgusted the chiefs by his haughtiness and cruelty. One of them Daulat Khan Lodi, Governor of the Punjab, called in Sultan Baber, the Tartar Ruler of Kabul. Baber took Lahore, burnt the city, and then advanced on Delhi with 12,000 men.

1526. Ibrahim met him at *PANIPUT* with a much larger army, but was killed in the battle, which ended in the complete triumph of Baber.

About this time lived the celebrated VALLABH ACHARYA, who introduced the worship of Bala Gopala, the infant Krishna, and spread his doctrine as far as Vijayanagar.

Thus ended the dynasties of the Afghans (Turks or Tartars), who under different names, ruled a large portion of Hindustan, making Delhi or Agra, the seat of Government for 320 years (1206-1526).

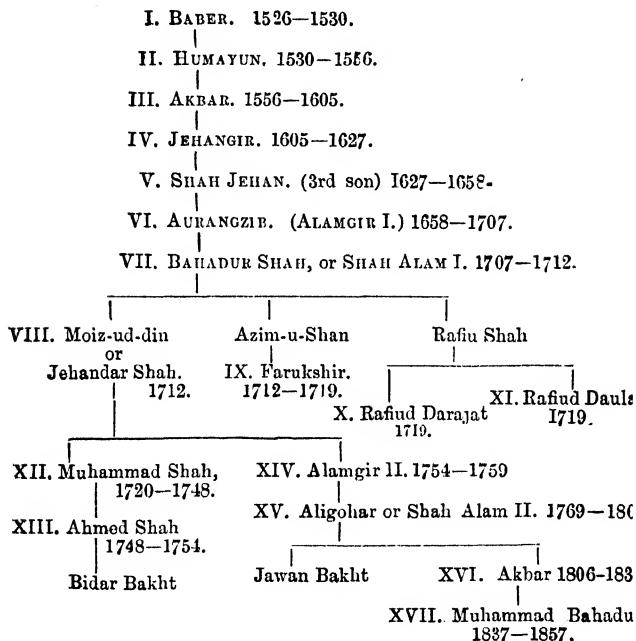
About this time, the great Bahamani kingdom of Kulbarga broken up into five parts.

THE MOGUL EMPERORS OF INDIA, A. D. 1526 to 1857.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|---|
| I. | BABER ... | 1526-1530 | This period marked by a series of wonderful men in every part of the world. |
| II. | Humayun ... | 1530-1556 | Exiled for sixteen years. |
| III. | Akbar .. | 1556-1605 | East I. Company. established. |
| IV. | Jehangir ... | 1605-1627 | Sir Thomas Roe. |
| V. | Shah Jehan... | 1627-1658 | Taj Mahal built. |
| VI. | Aurangzib ... | 1658-1707 | The deceived and bigoted. |
| | or Alamgir I. | | |
| VII. | Bahadur Shah | 1707-1712 | Chouth conceded to the Maharattas. |
| | or Shah Alum I. | | |
| VIII. | Jehandar Shah | 1712-1713 | Rise of the Sayids. |
| IX. | Farukshir ... | 1713-1719 | The Peshwas. |
| X. | Rafi-ud-darajat | 1719-Feb | } Died within 3 months. |
| XI. | Rafi-ud-dowla... | 1719-May. | |
| XII. | Muhammad... | 1719-1748 | Nadir Shah. |
| | Shah | | |
| XIII. | Ahmad Shah | 1748-1754 | Blinded and deposed |
| XIV. | Alamgir II... | 1754-1759 | Plassey. Murdered. |
| XV. | Shah Alam II | 1753-1806 | Rescued by Lord Lake. |
| XVI. | Akbar II ... | 1806-1837 | A pensioner. |
| XVII. | Muhammad... | 1837-1857 | Aided the Mutineers. Transported. |
| | Bahadur | | |

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE MOGUL EMPERORS.

A. D. 1526-1857. (331).



THE HOUSE OF TAIMUR.

THE MOGUL EMPERORS A. D. 1526 to 1857 (331) years.

(I) BABER.

- D. He was the son of Umer Sheikh Mirza, and the 6th in descent from Taimur. B. at Ferghana, on the Jaxartis, 1482; descended on his mother's side from Zenghiz Khan. Dd. at Agra December 26, 1530; but buried at Cabul. R. 4 years (1526 to 1530.)
1526. Baber despatched his son Humayun against the Musalman chieftains of Hindustan. The whole country as far as Juanpur reduced to obedience.
1527. He engaged in a war with SANGA RANA of Mewar, whom he defeated, on the 27th of February, with great loss at the battle of SIKRI (Fatehpur Sikri near Agra) and occupied the province of Mewar.
1528. He stormed the fortress of Chanderi and defeated its chief Medni Rai.
1529. Bahar and Bengal attacked. They submitted to his arms.
- Baber was courageous, active and more valiant as a soldier than great as a general.
1530. Accession of his son Humayun.

(II) HUMAYUN.

- D. He was a son of Baber. B. 1517. M. Hamida. Dd. at Agra, January 25, 1556 by falling over a parapet of his palace. R. 26 years (1530 to 1556).
1531. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1526-1537) conquered and annexed Malwa.

- 1535. Expedition of Humayun against Bahadur-Shah. Capture of Champaner and reduction of the greater part of Gujarat.
- 1536. Humayun being obliged to return to Agra Bahadur Shah recovered his lost territories.
- 1537. Bahadur Shah slain in a conflict with the Portuguese at Div.

Campaigns of Humayun against Shir Khan Sur, an Afghan (of the tribe of Sur, descendant of one of the followers of the Lodis), who had conquered Bengal and Bahar.

- 1539. Humayun, when defeated by Shir Khan on the Ganges, between Patna and Benares, fled to Agra.
- 1540. He was totally defeated by Shir Khan at *KUNAUJ*; and fled for refuge to his brother Kamran at Lahore, and thence to Sind. Shir Shah ascended the throne of Delhi.
- 1542. Birth of Akbar at Omercote in Sind during the wanderings of his father Humayun. Conquest of Malwa by Shir Khan.
- 1544. Humayun fled to Persia, Tamasp the king of which country received him and eventually furnished him with 14000 horse to recover the throne of India.
- 1545. He took Kandahar on his return from Persia.
- 1547. Cabul taken, and retaken by his brother Kamran, and finally recaptured in 1551.

1551. Kamran blinded by Humayun's order and afterwards permitted to go to Mecca.
1555. Humayun invaded the Punjab, took Lahore, defeated Sikander Sur at the battle of *Nowshera*, June 18, captured Delhi, and Agra, and once more remounted the throne of Hindustan.

He was superstitious, kindly hearted, indulgent but very dilatory in all his movements.

THE SUR DYNASTY.

1540 to 1556 (16).

- 1540-1545. Shir Shah. He was a native of India.
1541. Shir Shah subdued a revolt in Bengal and conquered Malwa.
1545. He reduced the Rana of Mewar. While besieging Kalinjer, he received such injuries from the explosion of a powder magazine as caused his death.

He was a prince of consummate prudence and ability.

- 1545-1553. SELIMSHAH. He was the second son of Shir Shah. He died after a peaceful reign. He was succeeded by his son Feroz, who was murdered by his uncle Muhammad Adil Shah.
- 1553-1556. Muhammad Adil Shah; who was a despicable tyrant.
1556. BEHRAM, Akbar's general defeated and killed Hemu, general of Muhammad Adil Shah's army at the battle of *PANIPUT*.

Muhammad Adil Shah died soon after in battle, leaving Akbar, the possessor of the Punjab and the country round Delhi and Agra.

(III) AKBAR.

D. He was the eldest son of Humayun, and of Hamida.

B. at Omercote in Sind, October 14, 1542. M. the daughters of the Rajput Rajas of Jeypur and Jodhpur.

Dd. at Agra, October 13, 1605. R. 49 years (1556 -1605).

1556. BAIRAM KHAN, a faithful general of the late Emperor Humayun, became Regent for Akbar on his father's death under the title of "*Ataliq*" or king's guardian.

1560. Bairam Khan entered into Rajputana and made a rebellion against the Emperor, who forgave him for his bad behaviour when he submitted. Akbar took the reigns of government into his own hands.

1560. Bairam Khan set out to visit Mecca, the Muhammadan way of retiring from public life; but was assassinated in Gujarat by a Pathan.

1560. Akbar conquered his feudatary nobles, viz. Khan Zeman (one of his own generals), Raz Bahadur in Malwa, Adam Khan, Abdulla Khan and Asof Khan, who made war against him. The struggle lasted till 1567.

1567. He subdued (1567-1572) the RAJPUT RAJAS of whom BIHARIMUL, RAJA of Ambur (Jeypur) married his daughter to the Emperor. UDI SING Ranna of Udipur, defeated and his capital Chitor taken. The Raja

Maldev of Jodhpur married his daughter Jodhbhai (who was the mother of Jehangir) to the Emperor.

1573. Akbar annexed Gujarat to his ever growing empire, and Ahmedabad made the residence of a Mogul Viceroy, generally a prince of the royal blood.

Muzaffir, the dispossessed king of Gujarat became one of Akbar's courtiers.

1574. Daud Khan, the son of Sulaiman, the Afghan chief of Bengal, reduced to submission *at the battle of MUGHUL MARI* in Orissa, and allowed to retain possession of Cuttuck. Bahar conquered.

1576. Daud again rebelled and overran Bengal, but was defeated and slain by Khan Jahan and Todermal *at the battle of Akmahall*.

1578. Khan Jahan conquered the whole of Bengal.

Raja Mansing, son of Bhugwandass, conquered Orissa which was wholly and finally subdued in 1592.

1580. Rana Partap son of Udi Sing regained a part of his dominions and founded Udipur.

1581. Akbar's brother Mirza Hakim of Cabul, who had invaded the Punjab, admitted the Emperor's feudal supremacy. Raja Bhugwandass of Jeypur made the Governor of the Punjab. The fort of Attock built by Akbar.

1581. Muzaffir Shah, the king of Gujarat, who

had abdicated on the Emperor's first visit, regained Ahmedabad ; but when defeated in 1584 by Mirza khan, the imperial general, he fled to Kattywar. He afterwards rebelled and committed suicide in 1593.

1586. The Conquest of Cashmir. Akbar went there in person, and defeated the chief, who became one of the Omrahs of the Delhi court.
1587. The Afghan tribes around the plain of Peshawar, such as the Usuf-zyes and Rosheniyas reduced to submission.
1589. *Death of Raja Todermul*, the Emperor's great finance minister.
1592. Annexation of Sind. Its chief was subdued and made a Commander of the Mogul army.
1594. Kandahar won from the Persians owing to their dissensions. Its chief made commander by the Emperor. Akbar's dominions now extended from Cabul, Candahar and Cashmere on the north, to the Nurbadah on the south.
1595. *Siege of Ahmadnagar*. The dissensions in Ahmadnagar between the Hindu and Abyssinian nobles so increased, that Murad (second son of Akbar) and Mirza khan (son of Bairamkhan) were sent to take the divided city. They laid siege to the city, but were compelled to raise it by Chand Sultana (Chand Bibi) acting as Regent for her nephew Bahadar Nizam Shah.

1599. The kingdom of Khandeish, which was founded by Malik-Amber, a person of Arab descent, reannexed to Delhi.
1599. **Capture of Ahmadnagar.** Akbar arrived at Buranpur. Dowlatabad taken, and prince Daniyal (Akbar's third son) with Mirza Kkan, sent again to besiege Ahmadnagar.
- Chand Bibi murdered by the opponents of her little nephew, the Sultan. The city taken by the Moguls, with great slaughter, and the young king taken prisoner. He ended his days in prison at Gwalior. Prince Murad died at the age of 29.
1601. Khandeish annexed by Akbar. Assirghur taken, and prince Daniyal made viceroy.
1602. *Abul Fuzl*, brother of *Feizi*, Prime minister to Akbar, and the celebrated author of *Ain-i-Akbari* (or *Institutes of Akbar*), murdered in Malwa near Gwalior at the instigation of prince Selim.
1604. Daniyal died of intemperance at Buranpur. Akbar was sober, moderate in his habits, and very fond of religious discussions.
1605. Akbar succeeded by his son Selim or
Jehangir.

(IV) JEHANGIR (Conqueror of the World).

D. He was the eldest son of Akbar by Jodhbai.

B. 1569 at Fathpur Sikri. M. Nur Jehan (*Light of the World*), widow of Sher Afghan. Dd. at Lahore, October 28, 1627. R. 22 years (1605-1627).

- 1606.** Rebellion of the Emperor's eldest son Khusru, who was defeated and captured.
- 1607.** A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor and to raise Khusru to the throne, discovered and defeated. Seven hundred of Khusru's adherents impaled in a line on the road leading from the gate of Lahore. Khusru kept a prisoner till his death in 1621.
- 1611** Jehangir married Nur Jehan. She was a woman of remarkable grace and beauty, and of great capacity in state affairs. She survived Jehangir, and died in 1646. She was buried in a tomb she had herself erected close to that of her husband at Lahore.
- 1614.** Prince Khurram or Shah Jehan reduced the Ranna of Udaipur to complete submission, and afterwards gained him as a friend by his generous treatment.
- 1615.** Sir Thomas Roe (an oriental Scholar) came as an ambassador from James I. to Jehangir. He passed from Surat through Buranpur and Chitor to Ajmir, where he met the Emperor, who was on his way to Gujarat. The splendour of the royal court astonished him. He left India in 1618

after having obtained some valuable privileges for the E. I. Company.

1616. The imperial armies in the Dekhan repeatedly defeated by Malik Amber. But in 1617 he was forced to submit and to cede Ahmadnagar and all his other conquests.
1617. The Emperor conquered Gujarat, and added it to his son's viceroyalty.
1620. Malik Amber, on renewing the war, was admitted to favourable terms by Shah Jehan.
1623. **Shah Jehan's Rebellion.** The intrigues of Nur Jehan to ensure the succession of Sheriar, the Emperor's youngest son (married to Nur Jehan's daughter by her first husband), disturbed the peace of the empire and led to this rebellion. Shah Jehan being defeated by Perviz and Mohabat Khan submitted to the Emperor in 1624.
1624. A celebrated Vaishnav devotee and author, called Tulsi-dass died at Benares.
1626. Mohabat Khan, the most eminent man in the empire, and a direct opponent of the Empress, from the time that Nur Jehan designed Prince Sheriar to succeed, made a rebellion and took Jehangir prisoner as the latter was preparing to cross the Jehlam. Nur-Jehan effected the escape of the Emperor, and Mohabat Khan fled to the south where he joined Shah Jehan, Prince Perviz, and Malik Amber.
1627. *The man destined to change the face of India, Sivajee was born in the Dakhan.*
Jehangir was remarkable for his sincere love of justice.

(V) SHAH JEHAN.

D. He was the third son of Jehangir. B. at Delhi 1591. M. Mumtaz Mahal. Dd. at Agra December 1666. R. 31 years (1627-1658.)

1627. Sheriar and two of his cousins defeated and put to death by Shah Jehan. None of the race of Baber left alive except the Emperor's own children.
1628. Rebellion of Khan Jehan Lodi, the Subedar of the Dakhan, who aimed at independence, was quelled. He soon submitted and removed from the Dakhan to Malwa. He was driven from the Dakhan by the Emperor and took refuge at Bijapur. He again endeavoured to make head against the imperial forces, but was defeated and fled towards Budelkhund, where he was killed by a Rajput at Kalinjar and his head sent to the Emperor (1630).
1631. The Emperor *expelled the Portuguese from Bengal* with a terrible slaughter of the residents.
1637. The Emperor brought both the Bijapur and Golconda States to terms, and subdued Shahji who entered the service of Bijapur. The Ahmadnagar kingdom was finally extinguished.
1655. The war in the Dakhan was renewed under the Emperor's son Aurangzeb, who treacherously attacked and plundered Hyderabad, the capital of the kingdom of Golconda,

and then in 1656 provoked a war with the Bijapur State, which ultimately fell in 1686.

1657. Dara met Shuja near *BENARES*, and defeated him. Shuja returned to Bengal.

1658. Aurangzib joined Murad in Malva, and a battle between their combined forces and those of Jaswantsing was fought near *OJEIN*, in which the princes were victorious.

Dara being defeated by Aurangzeb at *AGRA* fled to Delhi.

1658. Disputes took place among Shah Jehan's four sons as to the succession to the throne, ending in the success of Aurangzeb, and the discomfiture of his three brothers, and also in the deposition of the Emperor who was made a prisoner in Agra.

Shah Jehan is celebrated for the splendour of his Peacock throne and the Taj Mahal at Agra, which was built in memory of his queen Mumtaj Mahal. It is unsurpassed by any building in the world, says Colonel Tod, except the "Dailwara"† a group of four Jain marble temples on Mount Abu, built in the 8th century,

He was on the whole a good and just ruler.

• † Visited by the Compiler in June 1881.

(V) AURANGZEB.

or Alamgir I.

D. He was the third son of Shah Jehan. B. at Delhi, October, 1618. M. a Muhammadan princess. Dd. at Ahmदनगर, buried at Rauzah, 6 miles from Dowlatabad Feb. 21, 1707. R. 49 years. (1658—1707).

1659. *Wars with his brothers* Dara, Shujah, and Murad for the sovereignty of India. Dara after being defeated fled to Multan and Sind, but being betrayed by the Chief of Jun, he was put to death by Aurangzeb.
1660. Shuja and his family perished in Arakan whither he had fled.
1661. Murad executed on a frivolous charge. None of the Emperor's brothers nor any of their offspring now remained alive.
- 1662—1680. For an account of the first open rupture between the Emperor and the great Maharatta Sivaji, the expeditions of the Emperor's generals into the Dakhan, Sivaji's visit to Delhi, his escape, his treaty with the Emperor and his career till his death in 1680, see Sivaji's reign.
1663. Mir Jumla, after subduing Assam, died near Dacca, while planning the conquest of China.
1666. Sivaji went with his son to Delhi where he was received haughtily by the Emperor and was imprisoned, but he succeeded in escaping with his son to Raighur.
1666. Shah Jehan died at Agra, an almost forgotten prisoner.

1676. *The Fanatics of Narol.* The Santaramis near Narol, S. W. of Delhi, rebelled, but were defeated and dispersed by the Emperor's troops. This led to the imposition of the Jizya, a poll-tax on all infidels.
1677. **Rajput Rebellion**—Raja Jeswantsing of Jodhpur, who had dissuaded Aurangzeb from imposing the Jizya, died at Cabul, and his widow and children, who were treated with indignity by the Emperor, fled to Jodhpur. Durgadass, a faithful noble of Jodhpur, Ramsing of Jeypur, Rajsing of Mewar and others combined to protect the children of Jeswantsing, and to resist the payment of the hated Jizya. Rajputana was ravaged and the inhabitants exterminated by the Emperor's order.
1681. Prince Akbar, being induced by the promise of Durgadass, that he would be supported by the whole Rajput power, rebelled against his father; but failing in his attempt, he retired to Persia, where he died in 1706.
1681. Aurangzeb made peace with the Ranna of Maiwar, promising to restore Ajitsing, to his father Jeswantsing's dominion of Jodhpur when he came of age.
- 1675—1687. *WARS in the Dakhan.*
1683. The Emperor went to the Dakhan in person at the head of his army, and invaded Bijapur, but failed; he afterwards attacked the Golconda state, which he crippled and compelled to sue for peace.

- 1686. He again invaded Bijapur, took the capital and destroyed the monarchy which had ruled from 1489.
- 1687. He captured Golconda and destroyed the dynasty of Kutb Shah, that had ruled from 1512.
- 1700. The aged Emperor took Satara and seized all the Maratta strong holds.
- 1706. The Emperor, being hard pressed by the Marattas, was compelled to retire to Ahmadnagar.

Aurangzeb was mild in his temper but cold in heart; a perfect master of dissimulation, but a sincere and bigoted Muslim.

THE SIX RULERS OF THE FALLING EMPIRE. (VII) BAHADUR SHAH or SHAH ALAM I. or Prince Muazim

D. He was the eldest son of Aurangzeb. B. at Delhi 1642. M. a Muhammadan princess. Dd, at Lahore, February 17, 1712. R. 5 years. (1707 to 1712).

- 1707. Civil Wars with the sons of Aurangzeb. First War with the Emperor's brother Azim for the throne ended with the defeat and death of the prince and his two grown up sons.
- 1708. Second war with his brother Kambuksh near Hyderabad in the Dakhan ended also in that prince's defeat and death.
- 1709. The Ranna Umra of Udaipur, Ajitsing Raja of Marwar, and Jeysing II Raja of Jeypur, made a league for the protection of their

country against the Muhammadans; and obtained from the Emperor an acknowledgment of virtual independence.

1711. **War with the Sikhs.** These were the disciples of Nanak (born near Lahore 1469, who flourished in the reign of Baber). Guru Govind, their tenth spiritual chief was slain by a private enemy. They now under their chief Bandu overran the Punjab and committed terrible ravages and cruelties near Lahore. The Emperor drove them into the hills, but failed to capture Bandu. Bahadur Shah was a merciful and considerate monarch.

(VIII) JEHANDAR SHAH.

D. He was the eldest son of Bahadur Shah M. Lall Koover. Dd. by being strangled at Delhi February 4, R. 1 year (1712 to 1713)

1712. **Accession of Jehandar.** He put to death in cold blood all the male children of his brothers and of his uncles, whom his father had spared; and ascended the throne through the influence of Zoolficar Khan, formerly a general under Aurangzeb and now made the Emperor's Vazir.
1713. **Rebellion of Prince Farukhshir,** who was the second son of prince Azim and the nephew of the Emperor. He now revolted, and with the assistance of the two brothers SAYID HUSSAIN ALI, Governor of Behar, and SAYID ABDULLAH, Governor of Allahabad (descendants of the

Prophet, and often called the "King-Makers" of India), he defeated the imperial army at the battle of AGRA February 17, putting Jehandarshah and his betrayer to death. They at length chose Roshen Akhter who took the name of Muhammad Shah and was the last Emperor that sat upon the Peacock throne of Shah Jehan.

(IX) FARUKHSHIR.

D. He was the son of prince Azim and grandson of Bahadur Shah. M. the daughter of Ajitsingh, the Raja of Jodhpur. Dd. by being put to death by the Sayid Hussain Ali Feby. 20, 1719. R. 6 years (1713—1719).

- 1713. He was raised to the throne by the two Sayids, who really wielded the government. *The Rivals of the Sayids* were; 1 Nizam-ul Mulk, whose descendants are the Nizams of Hyderabad, 2 Saadut Khan, who founded the modern kingdom of Oude, 3 Mir Junla, 4 Daud Khan.
- 1716. The Emperor's marriage with the daughter of Ajitsingh was the condition of a peace with the Rajputs.
- 1716. Surgeon Hamilton, who cured the Emperor of his sickness, gained from him as his reward some valuable privileges on behalf of the E. I. Company.
- 1716. The Sikhs nearly extirpated and their chief Bandu cruelly executed.
- 1717. War with the Maharattas. In his contest with the Maharattas; Hussain Ali was

unsuccessful and made peace with Raja Sahu, agreeing to pay Chouth, which the Emperor refused to ratify.

1719. Sayid Hussain Ali returned to Delhi, and and deposed Farukhshir who was afterwards put to death by him.

Farukhshir was the most contemptible prince of his line.

1719. The Sayids now set up a youth called RAFI-UD-DARAJAT, who died in three months of consumption (Feby. to May). They then selected RAFI-UD-DAULAH, who also died shortly. These two names are not in the list of Mahammadan Emperors.

(X) MUHAMMAD SHAH.

D. He was the son of Jehandar Shah, B. at Delhi, October 5, 1701. M. a Muhammadan princess. Dd. at Delhi April 5, 1748. R. 29 years (1719-1748).

1720. The overthrow of the Sayids. Sayid Hussain Ali assassinated at the Emperor's instigation by Mir Hyder. Sayid Abdullah revolted, but defeated by the Emperor at the battle of *SHAH PUR* (between Delhi and Agra) and was succeeded as Vazir by Nizam-ul-mulk.

1720. The Rajputs asserted their independence in Ajmir, under Raja Ajitsingh, the late Emperor's father-in-law.

1724. Nizam-ul-mulk did not long remain in Delhi, but retired to the Dakhan where he became independent. Saadat Khan suc-

ceeded in making himself independent in Oudh, of which he was the governor.

For the progress of the Maharattas and the struggles with Nizam-ul-mulk, see *Maharatta* period from 1724 to 1740.

1738 NADIR SHAH. As no notice was taken of his application to the Court of Delhi for the seizure of some Afghans, who had fled into India, Nadir Shah came with a powerful force to invade India, and arrived as far as *KARNAL*, where he utterly routed the Indian army, and entered Delhi, accompanied by the defeated and captive monarch. When many of his Persians were slain by the people of Delhi, he massacred 30,000 inhabitants, plundered and fired the city, and took the imperial treasure, the jewels and the Peacock throne. He left Delhi and returned home, after reinstating Muhammad Shah on the throne.

1744. The Rohillas rose into importance. The district now called Rohilkhund occupied by Ali Muhammad, an Afghan freebooter.

1747. First Invision of Ahmad Shah Abdali. After being crowned king at Kandahar on the assassination of the merciless Nadir, he occupied the Punjab, but was defeated at the battle of *SIRHIND* by Prince Ahmad, the heir-apparent to the Delhi throne.

1748. Nizam-ul-mulk, whose power was supreme in Delhi, died at Buranpur, having attained the wonderful age of 104 years. He

was succeeded by his eldest son Ghazi-ud-din.

Muhammad was indolent, given to pleasure and ruled by favourites.

(XI) AHMAD SHAH.

D. He was the son of Muhammad Shah. M. a Muhammadan princess. Dd. at Delhi in prison September 16, 1754. R. 6 years (1748-1754)

1748. Second Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Peace was purchased contrary to the wishes of the Omrahs, by the premature cession to the Afghan of the Provinces of Lahore and Multan.

Ghazi-ud-din poisoned. He left behind him his nephew Mir Shahab-ud-din or Ghazi-ud-din II. Holkar, by a bold movement, drove the Emperor into Delhi, which he took. The nobles then, at the instigation of Ghazi-ud-din II, pronounced Ahmad Shah unworthy to reign. He was blinded and put into prison where he died.

The Mogul empire *dismembered*.

1754. A prince of blood placed on the throne under the title of Alamgir II.

(XII) ALAMGIR II.

D. He was the son of Jehandar Shah. M. a Muhammadan princess. Dd. by murder and his headless trunk thrown into the Jumna Nov. 10, 1759. R. 5 year (1754 to 1759).

1754. Safdar Jung, the Nabob of Oude, died

and was succeeded by Shuja-ud-daulah.

1757. **Third Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali.** His governor of the Punjab had been treacherously seized. Delhi was taken and again became a scene of rapine, violence, and murder, while massacres and exactions took place in other cities of the empire. Ahmad Shah returned to his country after having made arrangements for the protection of Alamgir against Ghazi-ud-din.
1758. Outrages of Ghazi-ud-din, who expelled Nazib-ud-daulah, the chief minister at Delhi, and laid hands upon the heir-apparent Ali Ghor, (Shah Alam II) who escaped and went to Behar, where he defeated Ram Narayan its Governor.
1758. Raghoba at the suggestion of Ghazi-ud-din, captured Delhi and occupied the Punjab, and roused the indignation of Abdali.
1759. **FOURTH INVASION OF AHMAD SHAH Abdali.** He advanced towards Delhi, prepared to take full vengeance upon the whole Maratta race. Ghazi-ud-din now murdered the Emperor, whose headless trunk was thrown into the Jumna; and set up Shah Jehan, a son of Kam Baksh on the throne, but he fled from Delhi and took refuge with Suraj Mal, the Jat leader.

Ghazi-ud-din was found by the English Police in Surat in 1790, and was by the order of Lord Cornwallis, allowed to depart for Mecca, and has not been since heard of.

(XIII) SHAH ALAM II, 1760 to 1806.
and the last Mogul Emperors.
1760 to 1857.

1760. Ahmad Shah Abdali now a second time sacked Delhi, but soon retired to his camp on the Ganges.
1761. Ahmad Shah Abdali, with the assistance of the Rohillas and the Nabob of Oude, defeated the Maharattas under the command of Suddashiv Rao Bhao, cousin of Raghoba; and Vishwas Rao, son of the third Peshwa, at the (third) battle of *PANIPUT*, where the two Maharatta generals were slain.

The Muhammadan confederacy of princes dissolved of itself, and the Mogul empire from that time as regarded power and position became *extinct*. Out of its territories were formed other and independent kingdoms, such as the Dakhan, the Punjab, Oudh and Bengal.

After this battle the victorious Abdali again occupied Delhi, from whence he sent an embassy to Shah Alam or Alighor, acknowledging him as Emperor and appointing his son Juwan Bakht as regent. He then quitted India, and died near Kandahar in 1773.

For more than ten years, from 1760 to 1771, the Emperor was an exile for the most part in Allahabad, where he kept a kind of court as a British pensioner.

The state affairs managed with great prudence by the young prince, and Nazib-ud-daulah, the Vazir.

- 1770. Nazib-ud-daulah died and was succeeded by his son Zabita Khan.
- 1771. The Emperor, escorted by an English force, joined his new friends the Mahrattas and from that time the Mogul Sovereign never claimed the right to interfere in the provinces to the east of that country, and the Mahrattas became supreme in Delhi.
- 1786. Zabita Khan died, and his eldest son Gulam Kadir succeeded to his estates.
- 1788. Gulam Kadir, rebelled against the Emperor, got possession of Delhi, and of Shah Alam's person and struck out the old Emperor's eyes with his dagger. The Emperor's son and grandsons had been previously murdered before his eyes.
- 1803. The poor blind Emperor, who remained in extreme penury, was rescued by Lord Lake. The sceptre of Hindustan then passed into the hands of the British government. Gulam Kadir had reaped as he had sown. He was horribly tortured and murdered by Sindiah, and his head was sent to be laid at the feet of his sightless victim the Emperor at Delhi.
- 1806. The Emperor Shah Alam II. died December 16. The eldest son of Shah Alam II. disappeared from the scene in 1770. The second son Akbar succeeded to the nominal throne and was the sixteenth Mogul Emperor.

1837. His son Muhammad Bahadur, the 17th and last Mogul Emperor, who succeeded in 1837, was banished to Rangoon for aiding and abetting the mutineers, where he died, unpitied in 1862.
1857. His son and grandson, infamous for their barbarous treatment of English women and children in the mutiny, were shot by Captain Hodson near Humayun's tomb, Sept. 22.

The History of the Mahrattas.

FROM A. D. 1746 TO 1818 (72).

(I) SIVAJI.

D. Sivaji, the founder of the great Mahratta Empire, was the second son of Shahji, who was the eldest son of Mallooji, commander of a party of horse in the service of Murtuza Nizamshah (A. D. 1577). B. at the fort of Saoner May, 1627. Dd. at Raighur April, 5, 1680. B. 40 years. (1640 to 1680).

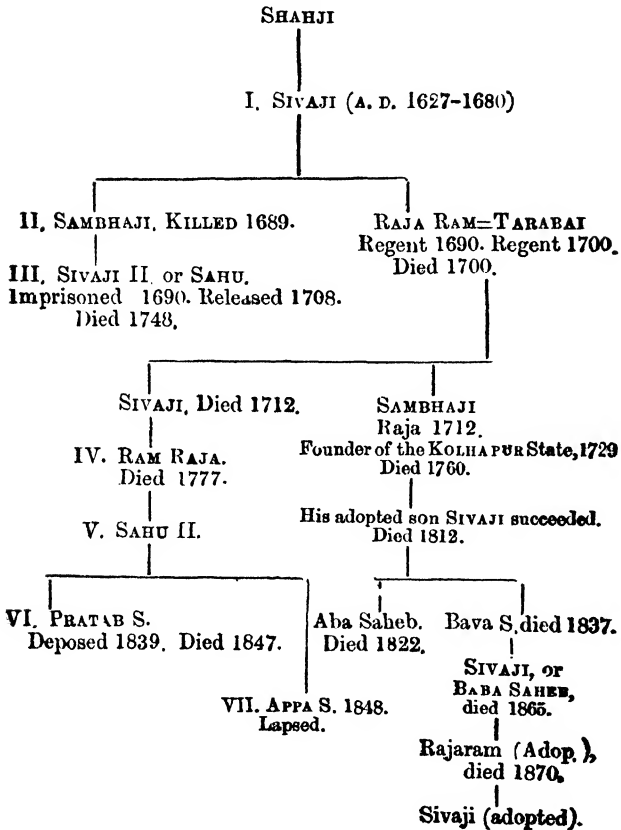
1646. Sivaji commenced his predatory career by taking the hill-fort of *Tornea*.
1648. He openly rebelled against the Bijapur government and took possession of Northern Kokan.
1649. Shahji arrested, and brought to the Bijapur Court charged with complicity in his son Sivaji's designs.
1653. Shahji was released by Shah Jehan's intercession.
1656. Death of Muhammad Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, and accession of his son Ali Adil Shah.
1659. The Bijapur Government made an attempt to crush Sivaji, which he rendered un-

successful by an act of treachery, celebrated in the Mahratta history : *the murder of Af Zal Khan.*

- 1662. Shivaji attacked *Shaista Khan*, the Mogul Viceroy of the Dakhan in Puna, but the latter escaped losing two of his fingers, his son and attendants being slain.
- 1663. *Surat sacked by Sivaji*; the English factory alone escaping by the determined valour of its defenders.
- 1664. Sivaji assumed the title of Raja and began to coin money.
He attacked some vessels conveying pilgrims to Mecca, and roused the indignation of Aurangzeb.
- 1666. Sivaji and his son Sambhaji went to the Mogul court at Delhi, whence they escaped when badly treated by Aurangzeb.
- 1668. The Courts of *Bijapur* and *Golconda* compelled to pay tribute to Sivaji.
- 1674. *Sivaji solemnly enthroned* at Raighur, and weighed against gold.
- 1676. He led his celebrated expedition into the Dakhan, negotiated a treaty with Kutub-Shah of Golconda and took possession of the whole of his father's Jagir in 1677.
- 1680. Sivaji made peace with the Bijapur state. He then returned to Raighur, where he was attacked by a white swelling in his knee and died, leaving his son Sambhaji as his successor.

Sivaji was a daring soldier, a skilful general, and an able statesman.

**GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF MAHRATTA RAJAS.
A. D. 1627-1870.**



(II) SAMBHAJI 1680-1689 (9).

- 1680. Sambhaji succeeded to the throne after overcoming a faction that wished to supersede him, and to set up Raja Ram, a younger son of Sivaji. He thereupon put to death Sureya Bai, the mother of Raja Ram.
- 1682. Sambhaji besieged *Jinjira* but in vain. His fleet defeated by the Seedees in the harbour of Bombay.
- 1683. Aurangzeb led an expedition into the Dakhan, and took up his abode at Buranpur.
- 1688. Akbar, the fourth son of Aurangzeb, quitted Sambhaji's protection and passed over to Persia where he died in 1706.
- 1689. Sambhaji finally surprised in a state of intoxication at Sangameshwar in company with his Brahmin Minister Kulusha, when they were cruelly put to death by Aurangzeb. Sambhaji left an infant son Sivaji six years old.

(III) SIVAJI OR SAHU.

Imprisoned 1690. Released 1708. Died 1748.

- 1689. Sivaji and his mother taken prisoners and not released till after the death of Aurangzeb who called him Sahu.
- 1690. Raja Ram, the half brother of Sambhaji, declared Regent; and making a rapid flight, he established his court at Gingi, whence he was driven by Zulficar Khan and Daud Khan, and took refuge in Visalghur in 1698.
- 1698. The fort of Gingi invested and captured by the Moguls.

1700. Satara fell into the hands of the Emperor. Raja Ram died, leaving his infant son Sivaji under the regency of his widow TARABAI.

1708. Sahu released by prince Azim, and obtained possession of Satara, though Tarabai and her son Sivaji affected to consider him as an impostor, and struggled till the death of the latter.

1712. Rise of the Peshwas.

Sahu's power was consolidated by the wise measures of his able minister, Balaji Vishwanath, who by his victory over Angria, was appointed *Peshwa* or *prime minister*, and his office made hereditary in his family. His successors were the real heads of the Maharatta confederation; the Rajas, the descendants of the great Sivaji being merely nominal rulers, living as state prisoners in Satara.

BALAJI VISHWANATH. THE FIRST

PESHWA. A. D. 1712 to 1720 (8).

Balaji went to Delhi to assist the Sayids.

1720. The Sayid Hussaia Ali, by a treaty ceded to the Marathas, the *Chouth* or fourth part of the revenues of the Dakhan; the *Sirdesh Mukhi* or additional ten per cent, and the *Swaraj* or absolute control of the districts about Puna and Satara.

1720. Balaji Vishwanath died in October soon after his return from Delhi. His eldest son Bajji Rao succeeded him.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SEVEN PESHWAS.

(1714—1818) (104)

I. BALAJI WISWANATH. A. D. 1714—1720.

II. BAJI RAO (I.) 1720—1740.
The greatest of the Peshwas.
He sought out men of talent.

III. BALAJI BAJI RAO.
A. D. 1740—1761.
Died broken-hearted
after hearing of the
disaster of Paniput.

Chimnaji Appa.
Sivadasha Chimnaji.

Ragunatha Rao.
(Raghoba.)
The cause of the
first Mahratta
War.

Shamshir Bahadar

VISWAS Rao.
Killed at Paniput, 1761.

IV. Madu Rao.
A great warrior.
A. D. 1761—1772.

V. NARAYANA Rao.
Assassinated, 1773.

VI. MADU Rao (NARAYANA), or II.
Committed suicide, 1795.
Posthumous son, 1774.

Amrit Rao. (Adopted son.)
Made an agreement
with the English in 1803.
Lived at Tiroha.
Died in 1824.

VII. BAJI RAO II.
A. D. 1795—1853.

(Adopted son.)
The infamous
NANA SAHEB.

BAJI RAO, THE SECOND PESHWA.

A. D. 1720 to 1740 (20).

1724. Rise of six Mahratta Leaders, viz:-
 MULHARJI HOLKAR, a cavalry soldier of the Sudra caste, to whom Indor was assigned in 1733; RANOJI SINDIA, a Rajput by descent and formerly, the Peshwa's slipper bearer; UDAJI PUAR of Malwa; PILAJI GAEKWAR (or cow-herd), son of Damaji of Baroda; FUTTESINGH Bhonsle ancestor of the Rajas of Akalcote; and PARSAJI Bhonsle of Berar.
1730. SAMBHAJI the son of Rajisbai, the younger wife of Rajaram, founded the Kolapur Raj, and was the rival of Sahu the founder of the *Satara Raj*.
1734. Mahratta power fully established in Malwa, where Jeysingh, the Rajput Governor appointed by the Emperor, was entirely under their influence.
1736. Baji Rao appeared under the walls of Delhi whence he was driven by Nizam-ul-mulk who, being surrounded and unable to escape, was compelled to sign a convention, granting to the Peshwa the whole of Malwa, and to engage to try to obtain fifty lacs of rupees from the Emperor as payment of the Peshwa's expenses.
1739. Nadir Shah left India addressing letters to Sahu and to Baji Rao enjoining them to obey Muhammad Shah then replaced on

the throne, and threatening to punish them if they should disobey him.

- 1739. The storming and the siege of Ginji by Chumnaji Appa, the Peshwa's brother, crippled the Portuguese power.
- 1740. Dost Ali, Nawab of Arcot defeated and slain by the Mahrattas in the first battle of *AMBUR*.
- 1740. Baji Rao died in his camp on the Nurbada, April 28, leaving his son Balaji Baji Rao as his successor.

He was the greatest of the Peshwas and of the whole Mahratta race except Sivaji.

BALAJI BAJI RAO, THE THIRD PESHWA.

A. D. 1740-1761 (21).

- 1740. Balaji Baji Rao confirmed in his office by Muhammad Shah.
- 1748. Sahu the grandson of the great Sivaji died and was succeeded by Ram Raja, the posthumous son of the second Sivaji whose birth had been kept a secret (1712).
- 1757. The Peshwa levied tribute from *Mysore*, then under the power of *Nandi Raj*, and from the Nawab Muhammad Ali of Arcot then under British protection.
- 1758. Raghoba invaded Lahore, making a splendid but temporary conquest. This was the cause of the war of the Mahrattas with Ahmad-Shah Abdali.

1760. *THE BATTLE OF UDGIR*, in which the Peshwa gained a complete victory over Salabat Jung and Nizam Ali.

1761. *THE THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPUT*

the *Floddenfield of the Marattas*, in which Sivdass Rao Bhao and the Peshwa's son Viswas Rao, were defeated and slain by Ahmad Shah Abdali.

Hearing the news of the battle and the death of his son, the Peshwa died in June at Puna leaving his second son Madu Rao, then about seventeen years old.

He was cunning, sensual and indolent, but charitable, and kindly.

MADU RAO, THE FOURTH PESHWA.

1761 to 1772. (11).

1761. Ragunath Rao (Raghoba), the Peshwa's uncle acted as his guardian.

1764. The young Peshwa led an army into *Mysore* against Haidar Ali who was compelled to abandon all he had taken from the Maharattas and to pay thirty two lacs of rupees.

1766. When Mulhar Rao Holkar died, *Ahalaya Bai* the widow of his son Khunde Rao, succeeded to the throne. She was a woman of great chastity and purity. One of the descendants of Tukaji Holkar, adopted son of Ahalaya Bai, still rules in Indore.

1769. The Peshwa brought the Berar Raja to submission. *Raghoba* taken prisoner and

confined in Poona till released by the Peshwa just before the death of the latter in 1772.

Ram Shastri, the Peshwa's spiritual guide, was a pattern of integrity and prudence at the court of the latter.

1770. Madu Rao led an expedition into Mysore, and compelled Haidar to yield all demands and to make peace.

The Maharattas levied tribute from the Rajput States, and overran the districts occupied by the Jats.

1770. The Maharattas placed *Shah Alam II* on the throne of Delhi, and became masters of the empire (1770-1803).

1772. Madu Rao died of consumption on the 18th November. His younger brother Narayan Rao, eighteen years old, succeeded him. The Emperor Shah Alam defeated by the Maharattas at the battle of *Delhi*.

Madu Rao was the Black prince of the race and brave and prudent.

NARAYAN RAO, THE FIFTH PESHWA.

1772-1773 (1).

Raghoba, the uncle of the young Peshwa, who was now released, was his guardian. Sakaram Bappu was prime-minister, and Nana Furnavis one of the high officers of the State.

1773. Narayan Rao murdered at the instigation of Raghoba and his wicked wife Ananda Bai.

- 1774.** Raghoba defeated the Mahratta leaders who had formed a confederacy against him, and declared himself Sixth Peshwa; but his cause was ruined by the birth, in April 1774, of Narayan Rao's posthumous son, Madu Rao Narayan who became the sixth Peshwa.

MADU RAO NARAYAN RAO,

THE SIXTH PESHWA.

A. D. 1774 to 1795 (21)

(*Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Sir J. Shore*).

- 1774.** Raghoba made negotiations with the Bombay Government, promising to cede to the English *Salsette* and *Bassein*, as the price of their assistance.
- 1775.** *The Treaty of Surat* entered into between Raghoba and the Bombay Government. The latter had already occupied *Salsette* fearing that the Portuguese would reconquer it.

THE FIRST MAHRATTA WAR.

1775-1782.

- 1775.** The Bombay Government sent Colonel Keating with 1,500 men to Surat to conduct Raghoba to Puna and to instal him as Peshwa there. He defeated the Mahratta chiefs at the battle of *ARDAS* on the Mahi near Cambay.
- 1776.** The Supreme Government, with Warren Hastings at its head, disapproved of the

Surat Treaty, and sent Colonel Upton to Puna, who concluded the **Treaty of Purandar** (near Puna) abandoning Raghoba's cause, though to the very last it was not given up by the Bombay Government.

1777. The Purandar Treaty disapproved and the Surat treaty ratified by the Court of Directors.

Ram Raja of Satara died. His adopted son Sahu Maha Raja succeeded him.

1778. The famous march of Colonel Goddard from Calcutta across India to Surat which he reached in 1779.

Sakaram Bappu thrown into prison at Raighur where he died.

1779. *Disgraceful Convention of Wargaon*, a treaty by which the Bombay troops purchased, at an immense sacrifice, its escape from the Mahratta forces, but it was disallowed by the Bombay Government.

1780. Raghoba fled from Sindhia and joined Goddard, who refused to surrender him to Nana Furnavis.

The fort of Dubhoi (near Baroda) and the splendid city of Ahmedabad stormed and taken by Goddard

1780. Lahar and Gwalior taken by Captain William Popham and Captain Bruce.

Colonel Goddard took Bassein. He was afterwards compelled to retreat by the combined forces of the Mahrattas.

1782. THE PEACE OF SALBAI (near Gwalior) entered into between the English and the Mahrattas under Nana Farnavis. Its chief provisions were ;— (1) Raghoba was to have 25000 rupees a month and live where he chose. (2). All Europeans except the English and Portuguese were to be excluded from the Mahratta dominions. (3) Haidar (who died while the treaty was being negotiated) was to be compelled to relinquish his conquests from the English. (4) Broach was to be given to Sindia for his humanity to the English.
1784. Mahadji Sindia became supreme at Delhi. He was made, by Shah Alam II, Commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces.
1790. Sindia received the title "Vakile Mutlaq" or chief minister of the Peshwa from Shah Alam II.
1792. *Battle of LAKAIRI* (near Ajmere) in which Holkar's army was utterly routed by Sindia.
1794. Mahadji died at Wanoli (near Puna), Feb. 12, leaving his grandson Daulat Rao to succeed him.
1795. *The Battle of KURDLA* (59 miles S. W. of Ahmadnagar) in which the armies of Nizam Ali of Hyderabad were defeated by the Peshwa.
1795. When not allowed by Nana Farnavis, to see his cousin, Madu Narayan Rao threw himself down from a terrace of his palace and died. (Oct. 22). His cousin Baji Rao II, son of Ragoba, succeeded him.

**BAJI RAO II, THE SEVENTH AND THE
LAST PESHWA,**

A. D. 1795 TO 1818 (23).

(*Wellesley, Barlow, Minto, Marquis of
Hastings*).

- 1795. Tukaji Holkar died leaving Jeswant Rao one of his four sons as his successor.
- 1796. Nana Farnavis, the prime-minister, sent a prisoner to Ahmadnagar; but liberated at the request of the Peshwa. Shirzi Rao Ghatge, father-in-law of Sindia, now made the prime minister, plundered Puna with slaughter.
- 1799. The Raja of Satara, the Kolapur chief, Sindia and the Peshwa's own officers, were engaged in Civil War which raged throughout the whole country.
- 1800. The death of Nana Farnavis sealed the ruin of the Peshwa's Government. "With him" said the Resident Colonel Palmer *"has departed all the wisdom and moderation of the Mahratta Government."*
- 1800. **WAR BETWEEN SINDIA AND HOLKAR.** Sindia's troops under Ghatge defeated Holkar, and plundered Indore instead of Ojein.
- 1801. Jeswant Rao Holkar gained a decisive victory over Sindia's and the Peshwa's troops. The Peshwa Baji Rao driven from his capital. He put himself under British protection at Bassein. The British had to mediate.

1802. Holkar plundered Puna and set up a new Peshwa, a son of Amritrao.

THE TREATY OF BASSEIN made by the Peshwa with the English.

This celebrated treaty disunited for ever the Mahrattas, and gave the English complete authority over them. By it the Peshwa engaged ; 1. to admit a subsidiary force, and to pay twenty six lacs for its maintenance annually; 2. to receive no European of any nation hostile to the English into his dominions ; 3. to give up all claims to Surat ; and leave his disputes with the Nizam and the Gaekwar to British mediation ; 4. to remain the faithful ally of England. Full protection to him and to his territories was in return guaranteed by the British.

THE SECOND MAHRATTA WAR.

1803-1804.

Daulat Rao Sindia and Raghuji Bhonsle were both opposed to the treaty of Bassein, and prepared for war.

General Wellesley reached Puna where he reinstated the Peshwa. Holkar retreated to Malwa. General Wellesley desired Sindia to withdraw to Malwa and Raghuji Bhonsle to Berar. This they refused to do and the Second Mahratta War began.

1803. **THE BRITISH GENERALS**, were encamped at the following places :—Wellesley near Ahmadnagar, Stevenson on the Godavery, Stewart between the Krishtna and Tungbadra; Murray in Gujarat ; Lake in Hindustan (near Delhi). They all brought the Mahratta powers fully into the meshes of their mighty net.

1803. Capture of Ahmadnagar, August 12, and of Jalna Sept. 9. by Colonel Stevenson.

1803. Battle of *ASSAYE*, Sept. 23, in which General Wellesley gained a brilliant victory over Sindia and Raghuji Bhonsle who fled from the battle; but one third of the British troops lay dead upon the field.

Reduction of Buranpur and Assighur by Colonel Stevenson, Oct. 21.

Broach, Pawaghar and Champaner captured, Sept. 17

Lord Lake took Alighur by storm

and he captured 81 guns there, August 29.

He also defeated the Mahrattas at the battle of *DELHI*, Sept. 11. Delhi surrendered. Shah Alam II, and his family came into Lord Lake's hands, and were granted an annual pension of Rs. 120000.

Agra besieged and taken Oct. 18. The Mahrattas defeated by Lord Lake at the battle of *LASWARI* Nov. 1. Colonel Harcourt conquered Cuttak Oct. 14. Colonel Powell cleared Budelkhand.

General Wellesley defeated the Nagpur army at the battle of *ARGAON*, Nov. 28. The strong fort of Gawilghur captured by Colonel Stevenson.

1803. The Treaty of Deogaon signed by

Raghuji Bhonsle, Dec. 17. By it he 1. ceded Cuttak and Balasoor; 2. gave up all his territory, West of the N. Warda; 3. agreed to submit to British arbitration all disputes between himself, the Nizam and the Peshwa; 4. engaged to admit no foreigners hostile to Great Britain into his service.

1803. **The treaty of Sirji Arjengnom** signed by Daulat Rao Sindia, by which he ceded to the English all his territory between the Jumna and the Ganges, also the forts of Ahmadnagar and Broach.

The end of the Second Mahratta War.

THE THIRD MAHRATTA WAR.

1804-1805.

- Jeswant Rao Holkar proceeded to plunder Ajmere and to threaten the Rajputs under British protection. He demanded also cessions of territories and war became inevitable.
1804. Battle and Siege of Deeg, Siege of Bhuratpur. Battle of Farukabad.
1805. Treaties with Jeswant Rao Holkar and Daulat Rao Sindia.
1805. **The treaty of Baroda** brought the Gaekwar fully under the Subsidiary System.
1811. Jeswant Rao Holkar died leaving his concubine Tulsi Bai who administered the State.
1813. Trimbakji Dinglia induced Baji Rao to open communication with Sindia, Holkar and Raghuji Bhonsle, and to restore the Mahratta confederacy.
1814. Mr. Elphinstone required the punishment of Trimbakji Dinglia, the murderer of Gungadhar Shastri sent by the Gaekwar to Puna. Trimbakji confined in Thana whence he escaped.
1817. Baji Rao II signed a treaty with the English to whom Ahmadnagar was ceded. Trimbakji was to be given up but he eluded his pursuers.

THE FOURTH MAHRATTA WAR

1817-1818.

- 1817. The Peshwa's army defeated at the battle of *KIRKI* (near Puna) by Monstuart Elphinstone. The Peshwa was obliged to fly (Nov. 5).
- 1817. Appa Sahib, who had strangled to death Persaji, the reigning Raja of Nagpur, and who had attacked Mr. Jenkins, the Resident, was defeated by Captain Fitzgerald at the battle of *SEETABULDI HILLS* (Nov. 26).
- 1817. He was again defeated at *NAGPUR* by General Doveton.
- 1817. Sir John Malcolm and Sir Thomas Hislop defeated Malhar Rao's troops at *MAHIDPUR* (Dec. 2).
- 1817. General Hardyman gained another battle at *JAB. BULPUR* over the Maharattas. Persaji raised to the throne of Nagpur.
- 1818. The Peshwa's army defeated by Captain Staunton at *KORIGAOM* (Jan. 1).
- 1818. Satara taken by the English, and Proclamation issued that Baji Rao and his family were excluded from government, which was assumed by the Governro-General Marquis of Hastings (Feb. 10).
- 1818. Gokla deafeated at *ASHITI* (Feb. 19) between Sholapur and Panderpur.
- 1818. Baji Rao Peshwa at last submitted to Sir John Malcolm, who guaranteed him a princely pension of eight lacs of Rupees a year, and sent him to Bithur (near Cawnpur) where he died in 1853. Trimbakji confined till his death in Chunar.

Baji Rao's adopted son Nana Saheb, infamous for the Cawnpur massacre in 1857 - perished in the jungles of Nepaul 1858,

Thus fell the house of Balaji Wishwanath, which from 1714 (contemporary with the English house of Brunswick) had in reality swayed the Mahratta sceptre.

EARLY EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

Five European nations, viz. the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danish, the English and the French, at various times made settlements in India for the original purpose of trade. Of these the French and English have played an important part in the history of the Country.

THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

A. D. 1486 to A. D. 1656.

486. BARTHOLOMEW DIAZ, an experienced and enterprising navigator, passed in this year the most southerly point of Africa, naming it the Cape of TEMPESTS; but the King John II; called it "the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." A new route of navigation to the East was now discovered.
497. VASCO-DE-GAMA, a great Portuguese general, sent out by the King Emmanuel, the enlightened patron of sea-adventure, passed the southern extremity of Africa, and anchored off Calicut on the Malabar coast on 11th May 1498. He had an

interview with the Zamorin, Raja of Calicut who received him with kindness ; which afterwards was soon turned into suspicion by the Moorish traders who were the rivals and bitter enemies of the Portuguese.

1499. Finding his armament insufficient, he returned to Portugal, where he arrived in August.

1500. CABRAL, the commander of a Portuguese fleet, being driven westward, discovered Brazil and arrived at Calicut, where he was at first received with kindness by the Zamorin ; but jealousies soon arose. He captured a ship belonging to the Moors, who, in revenge, attacked the Portuguese factory and massacred fifty Portuguese. Cabral revenged himself by burning the Moorish ships and bombarding the town, after which he withdrew to Cochin, where he was well received by its Raja.

1501. He reached Lisbon July 31, where the story of his disasters excited strong interest.

1502. VASCO-DE-GAMA arrived a second time at Calicut. Here he cut the throats of fifty natives and sent their hands and feet on shore to the Zamorin.

1503. After forming an alliance with the Rajas of Cochin and Cannanore, he sailed for Portugal.

1504. Another expedition led under the two brothers Alphonso and Francisco Albulquerque. The Zamorin took up arms against his subject the Raja of Cochin, an ally of the Portuguese, but he was defeated.

The brothers Albulquerque returned to Europe.
1505. DUARTE PACHECO, left by the Albulquerque with a small force, successfully defended Cochin

against the whole force of the Zamorin, and defeated him in several bloody fights.

LOPE SOAREZ, who superseded Pacheco, arrived with a fleet of thirteen ships, defeated and captured the Zamorin's fleet and sailed home with a vast booty.

05. FRANCISCO ALMEYDA arrived in India as the first Portuguese Viceroy. He lost his son, while fighting with the Egyptians, who were aided by Muhammad Begara, king of Gujarat, in a battle near CHAUL, but he burnt the town of DABUL, and the combined fleet of Egypt and Gujarat off DIU.
08. ALPHONSO ALBULQUERQUE came to India as the second Portuguese Viceroy. He took Goa, (which was retaken by its king) and many other places and firmly established the Portuguese power in the East.
09. When disgusted at being displaced by Albulquerque, Almeyda sailed for Portugal, and on his way home, was killed in a skirmish with some Hottentots on the coast of Africa.
510. GOA recaptured by Albulquerque from the hands of Adilshah's General Kumal Khan, and made the capital of the Portuguese dominions in India—a distinction it still preserves.
510. ORMUZ, an island in the Persian Gulf, wrested from its petty ruler and a fort built there. The Portuguese power fully recognized by the King of Persia.
511. Malacca captured by Albulquerque from its Malay founders.
515. ALBULQUERQUE, unjustly dismissed by the King of Portugal died broken hearted in a ship near

Goa. His administration was highly beneficial to his countrymen, {who, though too late, styled him the Great. Lope Soarez, the third Portuguese Viceroy, succeeded him.

The Portuguese power at this time *extended* along the coast from Ormuz on the West, to the Malay Peninsula and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago on the East.

1517. Fernando Perez-de Andrada reached Canton, and established the first European relations with the Chinese.
1526. The Inquisition was introduced into India. Sword and faggot were the ordinary means of conversion. The intolerance of the Portuguese lost them the confidence of the natives.
1530. Bombay occupied by the Portuguese and made over by them to the English in 1662.
1534. DIU and BASSEIN captured by the Portuguese, the latter taken up by the Mahrattas in 1739.
1538. Daman taken by the Portuguese. Diu, besieged by the Gujarat forces aided by the Pasha of Egypt, was occupied by the Portuguese and Lahadur Shah the King of Gujarat was slain in a tumult.
1545. JUAN-DE-CASTRO, one of the most celebrated of the Portuguese Viceroys, arrived. He relieved and took possession of the port and city of Diu and gave it up to plunder and massacre. He then made a triumphant entry into Goa, with the royal standard of the Gujarat King dragged in the dust.
- 1550-1656. DECAY OF THE PORTUGUESE POWER.

571. A confederation was formed by Adil Shah of Bijapur, Murteza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, and the Zamorin, to drive the Portuguese out of India.

Goa was beseiged by Adil Shah but was saved by the skilful Viceroy *Luis de Atai de*.

307. The Moluccas were seized by the Dutch.
22. Ormuz seized by Persia. The Imam of Muscat gradually stripped the Portuguese of most of their possessions on the east coast of Africa,
40. Malacca occupied by the Dutch from whom it was finally taken by the British 1824.
56. The Portuguese driven from Ceylon by the Dutch. The tyranny and jealousy of Phillip II. King of Spain were the first causes of the decline of the Portuguese in India.

The present possessions of Portugal in India are Goa, Daman, and Diu, with an area of 1086 square miles and a population of 407,711 souls counted in 1871.

The Portuguese were followed in succession by the Dutch (A. D. 1594); by the Danes (A. D. 1616); by the English (A. D. 1600); and by the French (A. D. 1668).

THE DUTCH IN INDIA.

A. D. 1594 to 1660.

94. An expedition of four ships under a famous sailor named CORNELIUS HOUTMAN, sent to the Eastern Archipelago, reached Bantam and returned hence in 1598.

1605. The Dutch easily expelled the Portuguese from Amboyna and Tidor, and fully established their own supremacy in the Eastern Seas.
1623. THE MASSACRE OF AMBOYNA, in which ten Englishmen, one Portuguese and nine Japanese were put to death by the Dutch for a supposed conspiracy.
1640. They drove the Portuguese from Malacca, and now their only rivals in the Eastern Seas and islands were the English; but the Dutch very soon lost their supremacy.
1656. The Dutch drove the Portuguese from Ceylon, also where they themselves established large and prosperous factories. Ceylon ceded to England in 1799.
1660. Their chief settlements in India were at Negapatam (taken from Portugal 1660), Sadras, Pulicat, and Bimlipatam. These all fell into the hands of the British (1783). Cochin was taken in 1796.

THE DANES IN INDIA.

1616. The Government of Denmark has only held two settlements in India, one at Tranquebar (bought from the Raja of Tanjore, (A. D. 1616); and the other at Serampore on the Hugli.
- These were sold to the English, in 1845.

The example of the Portuguese and the Dutch was not lost upon the English. . .

THE EARLY ENGLISH IN INDIA.

583. FITCH, an Englishman, with three other adventurers, visited India, taking with them letters of introduction from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor Akbar. Fitch was much struck with the splendour of the Mogul court, and magnitude and wealth of the cities of Hindustan.
588. While a route was sought to India by sea, a company, called the LEVANT COMPANY, imported eastern productions by way of Syria and the Mediterranean ; in short by almost the same channel, now termed the OVERLAND PASSAGE.
1591. The first English expedition that sailed for India round the Cape of Good Hope under Lancaster ended disastrously.
1597. THOMAS STEVENS OF NEW COLLEGE Oxford visited India and went to Goa. He was a principal of a college in Salsette. He was followed by Newberry and Leedes.
1600. When England was in the zenith of her glory, the most extraordinary chartered body, as to its constitution and fortunes, that was ever formed, the
BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY
 was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth on December 31.
 It was proved by the promoters of the undertaking that spices, indigo, and silk could be bought for one third of the price in Malabar that the English merchants were giving in Aleppo or Alexandria; but money came in slowly.
 The Company consisted of twenty-four Directors and a Governor. The first "Chairman of the Court of Directors" was Thomas Smythe.
1601. The first expedition of the Company under the command of Lancaster was eminently successful,

and was quickly followed by others to the Eastern Archipelago.

- 1608. An expedition (the first to India) under, CAPTAIN HAWKINS, arrived in Surat, with letters to Jehangir from James I., and from the EAST INDIA Company. Hawkins delivered his letters to the Emperor in person, was honourably received, and remained at Agra for three years.
- 1609. SIR H. MIDDLETON arrived at Surat with two ships.
- 1611. The Company's first factory established at Surat, not without great opposition from the Portuguese.
- 1612. A "*firman*" obtained from Jehangir, allowing the establishment of four factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay and Gogo. Surat was the greatest emporium of the Company on the west coast of India.
- 1615. SIR THOMAS ROE arrived at the court of Jehangir as Ambassador from King James and obtained valuable privileges from the Emperor, and the trade of the English was established on a more secure footing. He returned to England in 1618.
- 1616. The Company built factories at Ajmere, Surat, Calicut and Muslipatam.
They had also a settlement in Bantum, in Java, and to this the Indian settlements were subordinate.
- 1624. The Company granted the power by Jehangir to punish their servants, even capitally.
- 1634. The English obtained a "*firman*" to establish a factory at Pipili near Balasor.
- 1636. MR. BOUGHTON, an English Surgeon, was sent at Shah Jehan's request to attend his sick daughter;

and, succeeding in curing her, he obtained from the Emperor's gratitude, extensive privileges for his countryman, one of these being trading in Bengal free of duty, and subsequently permission from the Viceroy of Bengal to establish factories at Balasor 1642 and Hugli (1650).

- 639. THE MADRAS FACTORY established by Mr. Francis Day on a plot of land, granted to the Company by the Raja of Chundagiri ; and called Fort St. George.
- 653. Madras made a separate Presidency on the Coromandel coast.
- 661. A new charter issued by Charles II.
- 662. BOMBAY given to CHARLES II, King of England as a part of the dowry of his queen Catherine, the Infanta of Portugal.
- 664. THE SURAT FACTORY successfully defended by the English under Sir G. Oxenden from the attack of SIVAJI. The Company at this time traded with Malabar.
- 668. Bombay made over by Charles II, to the Company, and became the chief presidency in India.
- 1673. The voyages to Bombay and to the rest of India much facilitated by the Company obtaining the island of St. HELENA, a convenient resting-place between England and the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1683. Bombay made the chief seat of the British Government.
- 1686. The English were expelled from Hugli, Kasim Bazar, Patna and Surat, and from most of their possessions (except Bombay) by orders of Aurangzeb.

- 1687. Money first coined in Bombay.
- 1688. The "tea trade" first heard of in India.
- 1691. A place near Pondicherry, called at the time Tag-napatam, purchased from a native prince and called Fort St. David.
- 1696. The English were again recalled by the Emperor. The villages of Chuttanatti, Calcutta, and Govindpur, upon which the City of Palaces now stands, were purchased from Azim Shah, grandson of Aurangzeb.
- 1698. A Rival Company formed to trade with the East Indies.
- 1700. A fort ordered to be built at Calcutta and called FORT ST. WILLIAM in honor of William III, King of England.
- 1702. The two Companies finally amalgamated into one under the name of "The United East India Company of merchants trading to the East Indies."
- 1715. A deputation sent to the Emperor Faruskhir, to secure greater protection from the native powers. They were successful in obtaining great privileges. Calcutta was thereupon declared a separate presidency.
- 1725. The Nawab of Bengal Jaffir Khan died and was succeeded by his son Shuja-ud-din Khan. One of his Omrawas was the adventurer Alivardi Khan.
- 1742. The Mahrattas attacked Bengal demanding *Chouth*. It was then the Mahratta ditch was dug round Calcutta to afford protection against a repetition of the attack. It does not exist now. 21

The history of Calcutta to 1756 is little else than a record of the efforts of the British merchants to resist the exactions of the Nawab of Murshidabad.

THE FRENCH IN INDIA.

- 1604. The first expedition sent out to India by the French.
- 1664. The French, under the auspices of their great minister *Colbert*, formed the *French East India Company* on a firm footing.
This Company was dissolved in 1769.
- 1668. Their first settlement in India was at Surat, where both the English and the Dutch had flourishing factories.
- 1669. The French obtained a settlement at Maslipatam.
- 1672. They took Trincomali and Meilapur or St. Thome, from the Dutch; but lost them in 1674.
- 1674. The French Governor *Martin*, the real founder of the French power in India, purchasing a piece of ground from the King of Bijapur, founded Pondicherry, which was henceforward their capital.
- 1688. The French obtained from Aurangzeb a settlement at *Chandernagar* on the Hugli, when Shayista Khan was Viceroy of Bengal.
- 1693. The Dutch with the aid of the Moguls took Pondicherry from the French.
- 1697. Pondicherry restored to the French by the PEACE OF RYSWICK, made in Europe
between the Dutch and English.

1725. *Mahe* added to the French possessions by a young French naval officer *Mahe de la Bourdonnais*.
1731. *Joseph Francis Dupleix* appointed Director of Chandernagar, which he raised from a well-nigh deserted port to a flourishing emporium. He remained there till 1741.
1735. *M. Dumas*, the French Governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon, appointed Governor General of the French possessions in India. He remained in that capacity till 1741 when he was succeeded by *Dupleix*.
1739. *Chanda Saheb*, son-in-law of *Dost Ali*, Nawab of Arcot, made himself master of Trichinopoly by treachery. The Raja of that place had died without heirs; and, a dispute arising, the widow *Minakshi Ammal*, applied to *Dost Ali* for assistance. *Chanda Saheb*, who was sent to the city, promised to defend the Rani, but imprisoned her, and assumed the Government.
1740. The Mahrattas, zealous of these Muhammadan conquests, advanced with a large army into the Carnatic under *Raghuji Bhonsle* and *Morari Rao*. *Dost Ali* defeated and slain at the *BATTLE OF AMBUR*.
1740. The widow of *Dost Ali*, with the wife and son of *Chanda Saheb*, found a refuge in Pondicherry, where they were successfully protected by *M. Dumas* from the attack of *Raghuji Bhonsle*.

1741. The Mahrattas invested Trichinopoly whence Safder Ali, the New Nawab, fled to Arcot where he was assassinated, and Chanda Saheb taken prisoner and conveyed to Satara, where he languished for seven years. He formed a romantic friendship with Muzaffir Jung, a grandson of Nizam-ul-mulk.

1741. Raghuji threatened Pondicherry; but awed by the firm attitude of Mr. *Dumas*, and bribed by a present of French *liqueurs*, eventually left him unmolested.

Having been much praised for his brave resistance to the Mahrattas by Nizam-ul-mulk, Safder Ali and the Emperor, *Dumas* resigned his office to Dupleix who became Governor of Pondicherry.

1742. Safder Ali of Arcot assassinated by his brother-in-law Murteza Ali. His family and treasures put under the care of the English. Anarchy prevailed during the time of his son Sayid Muhammad Khan.

1743. Nizam-ul-mulk, viceroy or Subedar of the Dakhan, became really independent.

1744. He left Anvarudin to guard the infant Nawab of Arcot who was assassinated. Anvarudin now appointed Nawab. He founded the families of the Nawabs of the Carnatic.

Clive arrived in India as a writer in the E. I. Company's service.

1746. Dupleix, who had prepared to expel the English for ever from India and

conceived the idea of founding a French Empire in India, was now joined by his worthy coadjutor La Bourdonnais, the Governor of the French islands in the Indian Ocean, who arrived at Negapatam with a considerable fleet.

La Bourdonnais boldly attacked the English. Madras left exposed to the French.

- 1746-1761. The great struggle, now commenced between the two European nations, lasted for fifteen years.

THE RISE OF THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

1746. LaBourdonnais captured fort St. George (Madras) which the English then possessed in the Carnatic Sept. 21.

The English made prisoners and the town made over to the French.

1746. He promised to restore it to the English on a payment of forty-four lacs of Rupees, but Dupleix refused his consent. LaBourdonnais returned to France, and was thrown into the Bastille, where he died with a broken heart in 1753.

- 1746 *Anwarudin*, who resented the capture of Madras, sent an army of ten thousand men under his son Maphuz Khan, which was utterly routed by 230 Europeans and 700 native sepoys under Mr. Paradis, the French general at the battle of St. THOME (near Madras) Nov. 4.

1747. Cuddalore attacked and besieged by the French, but skilfully defended by Major Lawrence (1748).
1748. Ariankupam, a fortified place two miles from Pondicherry, attacked by the English, who were repulsed and Lawrence taken prisoner. The French compelled to abandon it and retire to Pondicherry where they were besieged.
1748. The First Siege of Pondicherry was laid by the English all whose efforts were fruitless. Paradis fell early in the siege. Pondicherry gloriously defended by Dupleix.
1748. By the PEACE OF AIX-la-Chapelle, made between England and France, Madras was restored to its English Masters, and all things brought to their former position.
1748. *Muhammad Shah* the twelfth Mogul Emperor, *Sahu*, and Nizam-ul-mulk died. Struggle for the Nawabship of the Carnatic now commenced between *Chanda Saheb* and *Anwarudin*. Bengal and Behar were under the power of an usurper *Ali Verdi Khan*. Oude became independent under *Safdar Jung*. The Rohillas became independent. *Haidar* came into notice in Mysore.
1748. The English received Devikotah from the Raja of Tanjore as remuneration for having assisted him in regaining his throne which had been usurped by his brother.

1750. Muzaffir Jung succeeded his grandfather Nizam-ul-mulk, but was deposed by Nazir Jung the second son of the Nizam. Dupleix sided with Mirzaffir Jung and Chunda Saheb, and released the latter from the hands of the Mahrattas. The united forces of the three, under the French General Bussy, defeated Anvarudin at the second battle of *AMBUR* where the latter and his eldest son were killed while fighting gallantly.

Muzaffir Jung now proclaimed Viceroy of the Dakhan, and Chanda Saheb appointed Nawab of the Carnatic.

1750. The English took up the cause of Nazir Jung and Muhammad Ali, son of Anvarudin, who defeated Muzaffir Jung and Chanda Saheb at the battle of *VALDAR* near Pondicherry April; the former was taken prisoner and the latter fled to Pondicherry. Nazir Jung became viceroy of the Dakhan, and Muhammad Ali was proclaimed Nawab of the Carnatic.

1750. Muhammad Ali abandoned the cause of the English and was defeated by the French at the battle of the *PUNAR* near Cuddalore.

1750. The fort of Ginji, N. W. of Pondicherry stormed in twenty four hours by Bussy.

1750. Nazir Jung killed by the Nawab of Kud-dapa, whom he had accused of cowardice and treachery.

1750. Dupleix built Dupleix-fateh-abad, the town of the victory of Dupleix, and a pillar on the spot where Nazir Jung was assassi-

nated. The town was afterwards demolished by Clive (1752).

1751. Muzaffir Jung struck dead with a javelin by the Nawab of Karnul.

1751. Salabat Jung, third son of Nizam-ul-mulk, released from prison, was installed as Subedar of the Dakhan by Bussy who remained at his court.

1751. Muhammad Ali still maintained himself in Trichinopoly, which was besieged by Chanda Saheb who would have taken it had not Clive changed the aspect of affairs.

1751. Clive attacked and took possession of Arcot, the capital of Chanda Saheb and defeated Raja Saheb, son of Chanda Saheb, at the battle of *ARNI*.

Clive captured the large Pagoda at Conjeveram, held by the French garrison, and returned to Fort St. David.

The Siege of Trichinopoly languished and Muhammad Ali was acknowledged Nawab of the Carnatic.

1752. Clive demolished the town and pillar of Duplex.

1752, The first Siege of Trichinopoly.

Major Lawrence and Clive went to relieve Trichinopoly which was blockaded by Chunda Saheb and Law. Law surrendered, and Chanda Saheb killed by the Tanjore Commander on June 11. at Srirangam, an island near Trichinopoly, and his head was sent to be laid at the feet of Muhammad Ali.

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1752. After capturing the forts of Chingleput and Covelong, Clive left for England leaving Lawrence in the sole command of the British troops.
1754. **The Second Siege of Trichinopoly.** Trichinopoly besieged by the French till 1755, but successfully defended by the English under Lawrence.
- 1754; Dupleix was superseded by Godeheu. He returned to France where he died broken-hearted in the utmost poverty at Paris Nov. 10, 1764.
1755. A treaty concluded between the French and English, by which neither party was to interfere in the concerns of the native princes, and the possessions of the two were to be equalized.
1755. In violation of the treaty, the English had assisted Muhammad Ali, the Nawab of the Carnatic to collect his tribute in the South; and the French had similarly assisted Nandi Raj, the Agent of Mysore, to collect his dues.
- War commenced between the two nations in 1757 and ended in 1761.
1756. *Clive* now a Lieutenant-General, arrived in India a second time as Governor of Fort St. David. After his return to Madras he was soon ordered with Admiral Watson to go to Bengal to exact retribution for the atrocities of the *Black Hole*.
1756. Colonel Clive and Watson utterly destroy,

ed the power of Tulaji Angria, a famous pirate at Gheriah.

1758. **The Second Siege of Madras.** Count Lally arrived in India, as Governor-General of the French possessions. He laid siege to Madras but was soon compelled to raise it and retreat to Pondicherry by Lawrence and Major Calliaud. February 1759.
1759. Colonel Coote, one of the heroes of British Indian warfare, arrived from England with fresh troops. At the battle of *WANDERWASH* (Decr.) he defeated the French under Lally and Bussy, the latter of whom was taken prisoner.
1761. All the towns held by the French successively taken by Coote. Pondicherry surrendered, and Lally sent a prisoner to Madras, and subsequently sent to Paris where he was himself beheaded in 1766.

THE FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY CEASED TO EXIST IN 1769.

The History of the following thirteen years (1761-1774), at the end of which the first Governor General of India was appointed, is given below under the separate heads of the three presidencies of *Bombay, Madras and Bengal*.

BOMBAY.

A. D. 1761 to 1774.

1761. Bombay in regard to territory was the small-

est of all the three presidencies. Its importance had been somewhat increased by the delivery to the English on the part of the Sidi Ahmed Khan of the fleet and the castle of Surat.

For other events of this presidency from 1761 to 1774, see the History of the Mahrattas. (page 57).

MADRAS.

A. D. 1761 to 1774.

- 1761.** Rise of Haidar. He had expelled the Hindu Raja Nandi Raj of Mysore under whom he had been commander of troops, and rendered Mysore very powerful by his great talents.

Haidar was the grandson of a religious mendicant from the Punjab and the son of a brave cavalry officer Futhch Khan. He was born in 1702 at Kolar, and entered the Mysore service at the age of thirty.

- 1763.** Nizam Ali, who had assassinated his brother Salabat Jung, the Subedar of the Dakhan, invaded the Carnatic but was repulsed by the English troops.
- 1764.** Haidar took and plundered Bednor, where he found immense treasures, which materially aided him in his rise.
- 1765.** He was utterly defeated by Mhadu Rao, the Fourth Peshwa, and compelled to resign his new conquests and to pay thirty two lacs of rupees.

- 1765. The Delhi Emperor's "*firman* " received by Lord Clive releasing the Nawab Muhammad Ali of the Carnatic from all dependence on the Nizam.
- 1765. The imperial grant of the Northern Sirkars obtained by the Company.
- 1766. The Nizam entered into a treaty with the English.
- 1766. Haidar invaded Malabar, reducing to subjection both the Nairs and the Zamorin of Calicut who burnt himself in his palace to avoid captivity.

THE FIRST MYSORE WAR.

1766-1769.

Causes:—A confederacy was now formed by the Mahrattas and the Nizam ; into which unfortunately, the Madras Government was drawn by the terms of its treaty with the Nizam. The Mahrattas under Madhu Rao, without waiting for their allies, passed the Krishna, and began to plunder ; but were bought off by Haidar. The Nizam was also bribed by Haidar, not only to forsake the confederacy, but to join in an attack on the English.

- 1767. Colonel Smith, the British General routed the forces of Haidar and the Nizam at the battles of CHANGAMA and TRINOMALI in south Arcot and took 64 guns. Sept. 3.
- 1768. The dominions of the Nizam at this time were invaded by Colonel Peach of Bengal when the Nizam gladly signed a treaty with the English.

1769. After some changes of fortune Haidar with surprising rapidity marched to within a few miles of Madras and compelled the Madras Government to make a treaty, restoring all things to their former state April 4.

The Peace of Madras brought in disgrace the First Mysore War to a close.

1769. Mhadu Rao again attacked Haidar, who after being repeatedly defeated, at last purchased peace by the promise of a large tribute and the cession of all his northern territories. 1772.

1771. The Madras Government at the instigation of Mahammad Ali engaged in war with the Raja of Tanjore, which resulted in the extortion of fifty lacs of rupees from the Tanjore State as compensation.

1773. A second attack made on Tanjore, which ended in the deposition of the Raja and the cession of his country to the Nawab Muhammad Ali; but the Court of Directors disapproving of these proceedings, dismissed the Madras Governor Mr. Alexander Wynch, and the Raja was restored to his kingdom.

THE FOUNDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN BENGAL.

(1741 to 1774)

1741. Ali-wardi-Khan, one of the Umras in the court of Shuja, usurped the government of

Bengal, Behar and Orissa and virtually became an independent Nawab.

1742. He permitted the English to surround Calcutta with a moat for its protection against the Mahrattas, called the Mahratta Ditch which does not exist now.

1751. He purchased peace by giving up Katak to the Mahratta Raja of Berar.

1756. Ali Vardi Khan died and was succeeded by his grandson Siraj-ud-daulah, a monster of cruelty and lust. He persecuted all his subjects and particularly the English.

1756. **The Black Hole.** Siraj-ud-daulah ordered the English to give up Krishnadas who, with his father's wealth, had taken shelter with them in Calcutta, and also to pull down their fortifications. When they declined to do so, he captured Kasim Bazar near Murshedabad and marched to Calcutta, which was then unprepared for a formidable attack. Mr. Drake, the Governor, and many others escaped on board the ships to Faltah. The deserted made Mr. Holwell their chief. In three days the fort was taken, and at nightfall the European prisoners 146 in number were thrown into a close Dungeon 18 ft. by 24, called *the Black Hole*, in which they suffered the most horrible agony. In the morning 23 alone were found alive, but half dead. Siraj-ud-daulah robbed the treasury.

1757. **Conquest of Bengal by Clive.** Colonel Clive, who had returned from England, and Admiral Watson were ordered by the Madras Government to avenge the Black Hole. Budge-budge was taken, Calcutta re-

occupied and Hugli stormed by Captain Coote, and Siraj-ud-daula defeated and compelled to make peace. Chandernagar, a French Settlement attacked and captured by Clive, for the French were found intriguing with the Nawab.

- 1757.** At this time Jagat Seth, the richest banker of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, Raja Raidurlabh the treasurer of Siraj-ud-daula and a few others plotted against him, and invited Clive to come and depose Siraj and make Mir Jaffir Nawab. Umichand, one of the conspirators, now demanded a bond of thirty lacs; otherwise, he would disclose the whole plot to the Nawab. He was soon lulled by a masterly artifice of Clive. Every thing being ripe, Clive advanced towards Mursedabad, and meeting the tyrant on the field of *PLASSEY*, June 23, though against immense odds, defeated him and made him flee. Mir Jaffir made Nawab of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Siraj-ud-daula, seized and murdered in cold blood by order of Mir Jaffir's son Miran. The victory at Plassey decided the fate of Bengal and with it that of all India. Clive received title of the "Baron of Plassey."

English Governors of Bengal.

1757 to 1774.

CLIVE'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

1757-1760 (3)

- 1759. Clive now made Governor of British Bengal and in fact the ruler of the whole country. MirJaffir made the nominal Nawab of Bengal.
- 1760. When the Emperor Shah Alam invaded Behar, Clive sent against him Colonel Calliud, who defeated him and his ally the Nawab Vazir of Oude in the first battle of *PATNA*. Feb.
- 1760. Clive returned to England where he was raised to an Irish Peerage as Lord Clive.
- 1760. Miran, the son of Mir Jaffir, struck dead by lightening.

ADMINISTRATION OF VANSITTART AND SPENCER. A. D. 1761-1765. (4).

- 1760. Vansittart, who now acted as Governor, dethroned MirJaffir and made his nephew Mir Kasim Nawab. Mir Kasim ceded to the English the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong, as the price of his elevation. Mir Kasim was an able and energetic ruler, but he cruelly treated Ram Narayan the Governor of Patna, and removed his capital to Monghir.
- 1761. The Second Battle of Patna, in which Shah Alam II, who made another attempt on Behar, was defeated by Colonel

Carnac. Mir Kasim formally invested with the Subedarship of the three provinces.

1763. Mir Kasim deposed and Mir Jaffir reinstated by the Calcutta Council. Mir Kasim's troops defeated by the English at the battle of *GHERIAH* July 1.
1763. **The Massacre of Patna.** A dispute arose between the English and Mir Kasim about the free trade of private Englishmen. Ram Narayan was cast into the Ganges, with weights round his neck, by Mir Kasim. He massacred 148 English prisoners at Patna, which was in consequence captured by the English, and fled to Oudh, where he was joined by the Nawab Shuja Daula and Shah Alam.
1764. Shah Alam, Mir Kasim, and the Nawab Vazir were totally routed by Major Munro at the battle of *BUXAR*, Oct. 23.
- The Nawab Vazir of Oudh, who had long been all powerful in the Mogul Empire, was humbled and the English became real masters of the central plain of Hindustan. The Emperor surrendered to the English in the hope of being restored to the throne.
1764. Suja-ud-daulah, after having lost Allahabad and Lucknow, was routed at the battle of *KALPI* and surrendered to General Carnac.
1765. Mir Jaffir died and was succeeded by his son, a youth of twenty named Nizam-ud-daulah.

CLIVE'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

1765-1767.

1665. The Baron of Plassey (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal again as Governor. He found the Government verging on ruin by its corruption. By the Directors' orders, he compelled all servants of the Company to sign covenants not to take presents.
1765. *The Treaty of Allahabad.* By it Clive restored Oudh to the Nawab Vazir on condition of his being a faithful ally of the English, and gave the Districts of Korah and Allahabad to the Emperor who granted to the E.I. Company the "*DIWANI*" (i.e. the right of collecting the revenue) of Bengal, Behar and Orissa for which the Emperor was to receive twenty six lacs a year. Thus did the English become the legal sovereigns of these provinces. The Nawab Nizam-ud-daulah became a pensioner and received only forty two lacs a year.
1767. *Clive's Reforms.* Clive with home instructions reduced the allowance of military officers. They broke out into open rebellion, which was vigorously suppressed. He also prohibited the private trade of the Company's servants, and reformed the Civil service by raising the salary of Government servants, but his reforms raised up for him a host of enemies in England.
1767. Lord Clive resigned and left India for the
 • last time a poorer man than he was when

he returned to it in 1765 ; and after much mental and bodily suffering he put an end to his existence in 1774 in England.

Verelst and Cartier, were Governors of Bengal from 1767 to 1772.

- 1768. Death of Damaji, Gaicowar of BARODA.
- 1770. Owing to a deficient rainfall, a great famine occurred, which swept away one third of the population of the Lower Provinces.
- 1771. The British Crown claimed the sovereignty of the possessions obtained by the arms of its subjects, which was of course disputed by the Company, but a compromise was effected, by which the latter were to retain the territorial revenue of India but to pay to the British nation forty lacs of rupees a year.
- 1772. Mr. Cartier resigned and was succeeded by the celebrated Warren Hastings.

HASTINGS GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

1772-1774.

- 1772. The Double Government in Bengal.
After Clive's departure, the affairs of Bengal fell into great disorder, owing to a sort of *Double Government* by which the country was governed partly by the Native Officers of the Nawab and partly by those of the E. I. Company. This *Double*

Government was abolished by Warren Hastings who appointed European Collectors, took away the judicial power from the hands of the Zamindar, established civil and criminal courts, and drew up a code for these courts. He removed the capital from Murshidabad to Calcutta.

1773. The Regulating Act passed by Parliament for a better administration of the Company's Government in India, By this act, the Governor of Bengal, who was Warren Hastings, was made Governor-General of all British India. A council of four was appointed as his colleagues with equal votes with him—a step prejudicial to good government. The new government commenced in 1774 when the new members of the council arrived from England.

The Rohilla War—The Rohillas were a tribe of the Afghans, who conquered and occupied Rohilkhand. When the Mahrattas invaded it in 1771, the Rohillas offered forty lacs of rupees to the Nawab Vazir of Oudh for his protection. When the Mahrattas abandoned the country, the Nawab claimed that sum, which, the Rohillas asserted, was not promised. He then appealed to Warren Hastings, who, though opposed by the Council, by sending a small force to Rohilkhand, north-west of Oude, expelled the Rohillas, and made over Rohilkhand to
 • • Nawab Vazir.

THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

FROM A. D. 1774 TO 1883. (109)

I.	Warren Hastings.....	1774-1785	First Mahratta War. Haidar
	Mr. Macpherson	1785	Acting. (Mahadaji Sindia.)
II.	Lord Cornwallis	1786-1793	Third Mysore War. Permanent Settlement.
III.	Lord Teignmouth ...	1793-1798	Neutrality. (Oudh. Kurdla.)
	[Mr. Shore.]		
	Sir A. Clarke	—	Acting.
IV.	Marquess Wellesley.	1798-1805	Fourth Mysore War. Second and Third Mahratta Wars. Subsidiary System,
	[Lord Mosnington]		
V.	Lord Cornwallis	1805	Peace-at-any-price policy.
	Sir George Barlow ...	1805-1807	Non-intervention. Vellore Mutiny
VI.	Lord Minto	1807-1813	Travancore. Embassies.
VII.	Marquess of Hastings [Earl of Moria].	1814-1823	The Pindari War. Nepal. Mahratta settlement.
	Mr. Adam	—	Acting
VIII.	Lord Amherst	1823-1828	First Birmese War. Bharatpur.
	Mr W. B. Bayley ...	—	Acting.
IX.	Lord W. Bentinck ...	1828-1835	Mysore. Kurg. Reforms. Progress. Peace.
	Sir C. Metcalfe	1836	Acting. Freedom of Press.
X.	Lord Auckland	1836-1842	Afghan expedition. First Chinese War.
XI.	Lord Ellenborough ...	1842-1844	Afghanistan. Sind. Gwalior.
XII.	Sir H. Hardinge ..	1844-1847	First Punjab war. Progress
	Mr Bird	—	Acting
XIII.	The Marquess of Dalhousie	1848-1856	Second Panjab War. Second Birmese War. Annexation. Progress.
XIV.	Viscount Canning ...	1856-1862	Mutinies. Extinction of the Company's dominion
	(First Viceroy)		
XV.	Lord Elgin	1862	
	Sir W. Denison	1863	Acting. Border War.
XVI.	Sir John Lawrence ...	1864-1869	Oudh settlement.
XVII.	The Earl of Mayo ...	1869-1872	Assassinated, Feb. 8, 1872.
XVIII.	Lord Northbrook ...	1872-1876	Deposition of Mulhar Rao.
XIX.	Lord Lytton.....	1876-1880	Second Afghan war.
XX.	Lord Ripon	1880	The end of the Second Afghan War. Local Self-Government.

(I) WARREN HASTINGS.
"THE CHATHAM OF THE EAST."

* B. at Daylesford, in Worcester Shire, England 1732; and arrived in India as a writer in the East India Company's service in 1750. A. as the First Governor-General of India, Oct. 17, 1774. Re. Feb. 1, 1785. R. 11 years (1774-1785). Dd. at Daylesford, Aug. 22, 1818 in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

1774. The Regulating Act, passed in 1773, came into operation; of which the most important provisions were the following:—

(1.) That Rs. 40,00000 a year should be paid by the Company to the nation.

(2.) That the Governor of Bengal should henceforth be the Governor General; and *with his council*, should be supreme over all the British possessions in India.

(3.) That a Supreme Court of Judicature should be established in Calcutta, consisting of a Chief Justice and three other judges.

1774. The New Council consisted of Colonel Monson, General Clavering, Sir Philip Francis (generally supposed to be the author of the "Letters of Junius"), and Mr. Barwell. Hastings, supported by Mr. Barwell, struggled firmly against the other three, who were his pertinacious opponents till the end of 1780, when Francis left the country.

* B., born; A., appointed; Re., resigned; R., ruled; Dd., died.

- 1775. Affairs of Oudh.** In opposition to the wishes of Hastings, the new Council compelled the Nawab Vazir of Oudh to cede the province of Benares to the English. Chait Singh, its Zamindar was therefore declared a feudatory Raja, paying an annual tribute of twenty two lacs and a half to the Company.
- 1775. The Begums.** The Nawab Vazir Shuja-ud-daulah of Oudh, died. His widow and mother, the "Begums", claimed by virtue of a supposed will of the late Nawab, two millions of rupees. Mr. Hastings opposed this preposterous claim but in vain. The young Nawab was thus left on his accession, with no money, an army to support, and a heavy debt to the English Government.
- 1774-1782.** For the First Mahratta War, see the Sixth Peshwa's reign page 59.
- 1776. Nand Kumar,** a wealthy Brahmin of Calcutta, encouraged by Francis and his party, accused Warren Hastings of having received bribes, but in the course of the trial, he himself was impeached for forgery, tried by the new Court of Justice and executed without delay in the presence of an excited multitude of natives.
- 1780. The Raja of Benares.** Hastings being in a great want of money on account of the many wars, in which he was engaged, asked Chait Singh the Raja of Benares, a feudatory of the British, to give an addi

tional supply of men and money to his benefactors; but being refused, Hastings placed the Raja in arrest. The populace massacred the soldiers who carried out the order, and Chait Singh escaped to Gwalior, his nephew being placed on the vacant throne.

781. **The Begums of Oudh.** The young Nawab Vazir of Oudh represented his inability to pay his dues to the Company, and asked permission to seize the treasures which the Begums had wrongfully appropriated. Hastings consented, and on some charges being brought against these ladies for aiding and abetting Chait Singh with men and money, allowed him to extort seventy-six lacs from them, with which he discharged his debts to the English.

THE SECOND MYSORE WAR.

1780-1784.

It commenced between the E. I. Company and Haidar Ali. The Causes of it were :—

(1) The English had taken Nangore and Mahe from the Dutch, notwithstanding Haidar's protest. (2) The English troops marched through the province of Kurpa without his permission. (3) War having broken out between the English and the French, Haidar was encouraged and helped by the latter, who sent Bussy as the commander of the combined troops.

1780. The first English force sent under Colonel Baillie was defeated by Haidar's son Tippu,

at the first battle of *POLLILORE* near Conjeveram, Sept. 10. Baillie was taken prisoner.

1781. Sir Eyre Coote gained a decisive victory over Haidar at the battle of *PORTO NOVO* (south of Pondicherry) July 1; the latter lost 10,000 men and fled alone from the battlefield.
1781. The second battle of *POLLILORE* (Aug. 21), in which Haidar lost 2000 men and Coote 400; but the result, though favourable to the English, was not decisive.
1781. Coote completely defeated Haidar at the battle of *SOLINGHAR* near Vellore Sept. 27). Haidar lost 5000 men, while the English 100.
- 1781-1783. War between the English and the Dutch resulted in the capture of Nagapatam, and Trincomalee (in Ceylon).
1782. Sir Eyre Coote resigned on account of his ill health and left India. He returned for a short time in 1783 but only to die. He was long remembered by his sepoy with love and regret.
1782. Haidar died at Chittur at the age of eighty, of a carbuncle (ආඞ) Dec. 7.

Utterly uneducated he raised himself by mere force of character and will to the lofty eminence on which he so long stood. He was the Sivaji of the South; and the resemblance in some points is striking. Yet Sivaji had a nation at his back and was the defender of their faith; while Haidar was in Mysore an alien; and a persecutor of the religion of his subjects.

1783. Bednor and Mangalore bravely defended by Tippu. General Mathews taken prisoner. Sir E. Coote who was sent from Calcutta to take command died at Madras. On account of the peace of Versailles, Busby recalled the French officers in Tippu's army. Mangalore gallantly defended by Colonel Campbell, but famine compelled him to give up the citadel.
1784. The treaty of Mangalore now entered into between the English and Tippu by which (1) Each party should restore what had been gained during the war, (2) The allies of each party should enjoy all the advantages of the Peace.

The End of the second Mysore War.

1784. Fox's India Bill, introduced by Mr. Fox for transferring British India to the direct government of the Crown, rejected by the House of Lords.
1784. Pitt's India Bill, introduced by Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister of George III for providing a machinery, which should control the proceedings of the Company, passed.
1785. Hastings returned to England, where he was impeached for his oppression and cruelty in India, but he was acquitted after a trial of seven years and granted a pension of Rs. 40,000 by the E. I. Company for his valuable services in India for twenty-eight years.

He was pre-eminently a far-seeing politician, and one of the ablest, most resolute and most distinguished administrators the world has ever seen.

Sir John Macpherson was acting Governor-General from Feb. 1785 to Sept. 1786.

(II) LORD CORNWALLIS.

B. in England 1731. A. Governor-General Sept. 14, 1786. (He had been previously employed in the American War.) Re., October, 1793. R. 7 years (1786-1793). Dd. at Ghazipur Oct. 5, 1805.

1786. Cornwallis came out to India pledged to avoid all occasions of War.

His first real measure of effectual reform was assigning to every officer of Government such a salary as should leave him no shadow of excuse for trading or attempting to acquire money by foul means.

1788. Annexation of the Gantur Sarkar.

Cornwallis made a peremptory demand for the cession of the Gantur Sarkar, which was assigned by the Nizam to the British Government on the death of Basalat Jung. The Nizam consented but begged for a British contingent to aid him against Tippu, who had usurped the Bala Ghat. Lord Cornwallis promised this aid, stipulating that the British troops should not be employed against any power in alliance with England.

788. The Declaratory Act passed by Mr. Pitt in England affirming that the bill of 1784 was intended to transfer to the Crown all real power in regard to Indian affairs.
788. Tippu led an expedition into Malabar and converted the Nairs to Islam. He also destroyed 8,000 temples,

The Third Mysore War. 1790-1792.

CAUSES:—(1) Tippu always bore a deadly hatred to the English, and ever since the peace of 1784 he was preparing for a new attack. (2) When he invaded Travancore which was under British protection, Lord Cornwallis asked him to desist but he refused to do so and the war began.

791. Lord Cornwallis took the field in person, captured Bangalore and completely defeated Tippu at the battle of *ARIKERA* (May 13).
792. First Siege of Seringapatam. Lord Cornwallis moved on his second campaign and was joined by Hari Panth and the Nizam's son with 800 men who stormed the earth works of Tippu. The siege was pressed on; and Tippu at length by the advice of his officers acceded to the terms dictated by Lord Cornwallis, and the war was closed by the *Treaty of Seringapatam*. The Conditions of it were the following:—
 (1) Tippu to give up half his territories to the allies of the Company. (2) To pay three crores of rupees besides 30 lacs to the Mahrattas. (3) Two of his sons to be given up as hostages until the conditions

of the treaty should be fulfilled.

Lord Cornwallis according to the treaty divided the conquered territory between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, though the latter had not acted faithfully. Coorg restored to its Raja.

1792. The end of the Third Mysore War.

1793. The Permanent Settlement of the Revenues of Bengal was the chief event of his administration.

The land had been the principal source of revenue in every dynasty. The collectors of this revenue under the Mogul Emperors converted themselves into Zamindars, possessing military authority. These Zamindars were not at first recognised by the British Government; but in 1786 the Directors wrote out that all engagements should, as a matter of policy, be made with them. This was to be done for ten years, and the settlement was to be made permanent, if found to answer. Lord Cornwallis, by his regulations conferred upon these persons, the absolute proprietorship of the soil. They were constituted landlords, and the cultivators became their tenants. These last were left too much at the mercy of the Zamindars and this was the weak point in the whole settlement. Lord Cornwallis was distinguished for sterling integrity of character and was guided in all his actions by a proper spirit of justice and moderation.

(III) SIR JOHN SHORE. (Afterwards Lord Teignmouth).

B. in Devon Shire, 1751. A. October 28, 1793. Re.. March 25, 1798. R. 5 years (1793—1798) Dd. in England, 1834.

1795. A Sanskrit College established at Benares for the encouragement of native learning.
1796. The Non-Intervention Policy provided that the British should not interfere in the affairs of any native state. This gave great encouragement to Tippu and the Mahrattas, who were thus able to wreak vengeance on the states which had been faithful to the British.
1798. The Affairs of Oudh. Asaf-ud daula the old Nawab having died in 1797, Vazir Ali succeeded him, but his proved illegitimacy and worthless character led Sir John Shore to dethrone him and place Sadat Khan, the brother of the late Nawab, on the throne. Vazir Ali assassinated Mr. Cherry the Resident at Benares and raised a temporary rebellion; but he was defeated and taken prisoner.

Sir John Shore displayed much honesty, talent and industry in his high office.

(IV) THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

"THE AKBAR OF THE COMPANY'S DYNASTY."

B. in Ireland 1760. A. May 17, 1798. Re. July 1805. R. 7 years (1798—1805) Dd. in England. 1842 in his 83rd year.

1798. The Subsidiary System introduced, by which a native state making such a treaty with the English, had (1) to acknowledge them as the Paramount Power in India; (2) to agree not

to make peace or war without their consent; (3) to maintain a contingent of troops as a subsidiary force whereby to aid the British Government in time of need; and (4) in return the British Government guaranteed its safety and integrity.

THE FOURTH MYSORE WAR.

1798-1799.

Causes:—(1) Tippu, the tiger of Mysore still unhumbled, was crouching for his last fatal bound, (2) he sent an embassy to Napoleon Buonaparte and (3) he treated the Governor-General's embassy with contempt.

1799. Tippu was first defeated by the English under General Stuart at the battle of *SEDASIR*, (March 6).

He was again routed by General Harris at the battle of *MALAVELLI*, (March 27). Srirangapatam besieged by General Harris, who stormed it (May 4). Tippu was killed in the assault, and his body found under one of the gate-ways of the fort under a heap of the slain, and buried the next day in the Lal Bag.

1799. Settlement of Mysore. It was divided into three parts, one was given to the Nizam, another kept by the English and the third given to the son of the former Raja, whom Haidar had deprived of the throne. The family of Tippu was excluded from all power. His sons were treated with paternal tenderness by Lord Wellesley, and granted a magnificent allowance.

The last of them was Gulam Muhammad who died in 1877 in Calcutta as a native justice of the peace.

A little boy, the representative of the ancient Hindu family put upon the throne of Mysore. General Wellesley was appointed to superintend the affairs of the country.

- 1800. The Subsidiary System introduced into the dominions of Anand Rao Gaekwar of Baroda.
- 1800. Embassy to Persia dispatched under Sir John Malcolm to establish British influence in Central Asia and prevent Zaman Shah's threatened invasion of India, resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between both the countries,
- 1801. On the death of the old Nawab of the Carnatic his son gave it over to the British in return for a large pension.
- 1801. The Oudh Affairs. Sadat Ali Nawab Vazir of Oudh, who had greatly misgoverned the province, was forced to improve his rule and to cede certain districts to the British Government for the support of the subsidiary troops. The ceded districts became the greater part of the present N. W. Provinces.
- 1802-1805. For the Mahratta Affairs, see the reign of Baji Rao II.
- 1805. Lord Wellesley left India in August having been much praised by the E. I. Company, who granted him a sum of Rs .2,00000 and placed his statue in the India House.
- • Lord Wellesley displayed much vigour and

energy in his administration and possessed a peculiar genius for creating and consolidating an empire.

LORD CORNWALLIS, SECOND TIME.

A. in 1805 ; and arrived in Calcutta on the 1st August. Dd. at Ghazipur near Benares, October 5. 1805.

1805. He came to India pledged to reverse the policy of Lord Wellesley, and to bring about an immediate peace with the Mahratta Chiefs Sindia and Holkar at any cost. He condemned the treaty of Bassein ; and was proceeding to join Lord Lake at the seat of war with the intention of insisting on peace when he met his death at Ghazipur.

The Senior member of Council, Sir George Barlow, succeeded to the Governor-Generalship.

(V) SIR GEORGE BARLOW

A. in October 1805, but confirmed in Feb. 1806. Re. July 1707 when he was appointed Governor of Madras. R. two years (1805 1807).

1806 The Vellor Mutiny caused by a rumour that the native troops were forcibly to be made Christians and for that reason their head dresses were changed and the religious marks on their foreheads removed. It was soon quelled but not before many Europeans had been murdered. When order was established, the ring-leaders were executed and Tippu's

sons who were abettors of the Mutiny were sent to Calcutta.

Mutinies at Secunderabad and at other places were speedily suppressed.

Sir G. Barlow was zealous in his duties and showed great official aptitude and industry, but his administration was of a timid nature.

(VI) LORD MINTO.

As in 1806, landed at Calcutta in July 1807. Re. October 1813. R. 6 years (1807-1813). Dd. 1813, at Malta in the sixty-third year of his age.

1808. **Travancore.** The corrupt and oppressive practices of the Diwan of the Travancore Raja led to the interference of the British Resident, and resulted in the massacre of the British subjects. The British troops occupied the country which remained under British rule till 1813.
- 1809 The English trade being harrassed by the French ships of war, the British took the French Islands of *Mauritius* and *Bourborn*; the former still belongs to England.
1809. When **Ranjitsing** began to encroach on the States of Pattiala and Jhind the English, when appealed to by these states, made a treaty with him, and he agreed to respect the rights of native States.
1809. **Treaties with Sind, Cabul and Persia** made by the English to check the progress
 a a of the Russians to India.

1812. The East India Company's charter was renewed for 20 years and their monopoly was taken away. The trade to India was thrown open. Lord Minto was a statesman of sound judgment, mild and moderate in his views.

(VII) THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

(Earl of Moira.)

A. October 4, 1813. Re. in January 1823, when he made over his office to Mr. John Adam. R. 10 years (1813-23). Dd. in England November 29, 1825.

WAR WITH NEPAUL,

1814-1816.

Causes :—(1). The, Gurkhas, a fierce hill-tribe of Nepaul had in 1812 committed several depredations in the British districts of Gorukpur and Tirhut. The Native ruler of Nepaul had encroached on the British territory on every side, and more especially had imprisoned the Zamindar of Butwal, who was under British protection, and had seized his territories. (3). While Negotiations were going on, eighteen English police officers were murdered in Butwal, and war became inevitable.

1815. First Campaign. General Gillespie was killed in storming Kalunga. Colonel Ochterlony took the hill forts of Nalagerh, Malun and Almora.

1816. Second Campaign. General Ochterlony entered Nepaul through the Cheria-ghati Pass and defeated the Nepaulse at

the battle of *MAKWANPUR*. The **Raja** was forced to submit and sue for peace.

By this treaty the Raja of Nepaul agreed (1) to resign all claims on the hill Rajas west of the **Kali** river; (2) to cede the West low lands called the "Terai;" (3) to restore the territory of **Sikhim** and receive a British Resident at his court-

This War lasted eighteen months and cost 54 lacs.

WAR WITH THE PINDARIS.

1816-1817.

Causes :—They were a horde of lawless robbers 5000 in number who under their three leaders **Chitu**, **Karim Khan** and **Wassil Muhammad** attacked the **Nizam's** territories, plundered the Northern **Sarkars**, and 339 Company's villages and tortured 3600 men.

817. Sir John Malcolm drove these free-booters from their haunts across the **Nerbudda**. **Chitu** finally took refuge in the **Holkar's** camp near **Mahidpur**. **Tulsi Bai**, the Regent of the **Holkar**, was put to death by her troops on the suspicion of her design to treat with the English.

FOURTH MAHRATTA WAR.

1817-1818.

See **Baji Rao II's** reign.

1823. **Elphinstone** Institution established in **Bombay**.

1823. The **Marquis of Hastings** returned to **En-**

gland accompanied by the applause of all. Lord Hastings showed administrative talent of a high order and greatly consolidated British power in India.

(VIII) LORD AMHERST.

B. 1770 in Eng. A. August, 1823. Re. March 10, 1828. R. 5 years (1823-1828). Dd. 1845 in England.

• THE FIRST WAR WITH BURMAH 1824-1826.

Causes :—(1) In 1818 a formal grant was made by the Burmese King for the cession of Chittagong, Murshedabad and Decca as belonging to the ancient kingdom of Arakan. This was treated with contempt. In 1823 the island of Shahpur was occupied by thirteen sepoys for the protection of British subjects. (2) Kachar which was in alliance with the British was attacked. The English were then forced to go to war.

1825. A decisive victory gained by a British force of 2000 men under Sir Archibald Campbell against a Burmese army of 18000 at the battle of *PAGAHN* (Feb. 10)
Rangoon captured by Sir Archibald, Campbell; Prome by General Colton; and Martaban by General Godwin, and Tenasserim by Colonel Miles.

1826. The war was closed by a treaty signed by the Burmese King at Yendabu (Feb. 20).

By this treaty the Burmese King (1) ceded Assam Tenasserim and Arakan to the E. I. Company; (2) agreed to pay 1 crore of rupees towards the expense of the war in four instalments; (3) agreed to admit a British minister at Ava. This war cost thirteen crores of rupees.

326. A mutiny occurred among the sepoy's at Barrackpur in Bengal in connection with this war, and was suppressed by Sir E. Paget, Commander-in-Chief.
826. The Storming of Bhartpur. Durjan Sal, nephew of Baldev Singh (the late Raja of Bhartpur) usurped the throne, and imprisoned the young Raja, a child of six years. The English settled the question about the succession by storming the impregnable fortress which twenty one years before had baffled all the efforts of Lord Lake. Lord Combermere took the fortress by a general assault and placed the lawful heir on the throne, while Durjan Sal and his family were taken prisoners and confined in Benares.
1827. Simla (taken from the Gurkhas 1814-16) selected for the first time as a Sanitarium by Lord Amherst. Natives allowed to sit as jurors for the first time in British Courts.
1828. Lord Amherst left India on account of his daughter's illness.
- Lord Amherst was active and persevering and gifted with a liberal disposition, but the Burmese war rendered his administration calamitous.

(IX) LORD WILLIAM BENTICK.

B. in England 1764, A. 1828, arrived at Calcutta July 4. Re. March 5, 1835 on account of his bad health. R. 7 years (1828-1835). Dd. June 17, 1839 at Paris.

1829. The Mahabaleshwar selected as a Sanitarium by Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.

1829. SUTTEE, a horrible custom (the self-sacrifice of widows on the funeral pile of their husbands), suppressed by the Governor-General.

THUGGEE, or the practice of Thugs, who used to murder and strangle helpless travellers in Central India, rooted out by Major Sleeman.

1831. Lord W. Bentick met Runjit Singh, Maharaja of Lahore at Rupur on the banks of the Sutlej. They separated with the assurances of good will.

1832. Mysore placed under a British Officer on account of the mis-government of the minister of the Raja. The Raja has since died and his adopted son has very lately been installed.

1833. Raja Ram Mohun Rai, a very learned and distinguished Bengali Brahmin reformer sent to England as the agent of the Emperor of Delhi. He was versed in Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and English languages. He died at Bristol in 1833 where his remains lie interred.

1833. **Steam Communication established** between India and England through Egypt and the Red Sea.
1834. The Raja of Coorg deposed and sent a prisoner to Benares for his insulting and defying the English.
His State was annexed to the Madras Presidency.
1834. The East India Company's charter renewed for twenty years. Its commercial character was altogether taken away, and Europeans were permitted to settle in the country.
1834. The Nawab of Ferozpur hanged at Delhi for instigating the murder of Mr. Frazer the Governor-General's Agent at Delhi.
- 1835-40. **LORD MACAULAY**, the first legal Member of the Calcutta Supreme Council, wrote the Indian Penal Code, and greatly improved the Oriental system of education in the country.
1836. Lord W. Bentick left India. Sir Charles Metcalfe held his post until the arrival of his successor.
Lord W. Bentick was able, jealous and energetic. The native population erected an equestrian statue at Calcutta to commemorate his administration.

(X) LORD AUCKLAND.

A. 1835, and arrived at 'Calcutta March 20, 1836.
 Re. Feb. 28, 1842. R. 6 years (1836-1842). Dd.
 in England Jan. 1. 1849.

1837. When Nasir-ud-din Haidar, King of Oudh, died, the British Resident Colonel Low supported the cause of Nasir-ud-daulah, an uncle of the deceased. The Begum raised an insurrection in favour of a reputed son of the late king, who was believed to be illegitimate, but it was soon suppressed and the Begum was made prisoner.

**The First Afghan War,
 1838-1842.**

- Causes. (1). Shah Suja, the rightful heir to the throne of Afghanistan being dethroned and driven from his country by an usurper Dost Muhammad, lived as a British pensioner at Ludiana. (2). An embassy which Lord Auckland sent to Dost Muhammad in 1837 under Lieutenant Burnes utterly failed in conciliating that chieftain. (3). Lord Auckland determined to take the part of Shah Suja and sent an army into Afghanistan under Sir John Keane to restore him to his throne.
1837. The Shah of Persia instigated by the Russians sent an army to attack Herat, which was gallantly defended by the Heratis.

338. **The Tripartite Treaty** concluded by Lord Auckland with RunjitSingh and Shah Suja. War with Afghanistan declared.
839. A British force from Bombay took Karachi on its way to Afghanistan and this led to a treaty by which the Amirs agreed to pay one half of their revenue to the E. I. Company.
839. Kandahar occupied by a British force under Sir J. Keane (April 25), and Shah Suja installed as King with much ceremony (May 8).
839. The celebrated fortress of Ghazni was successfully stormed (July 23) by the British force, and its governor Haidar Khan, a son of Dost Muhammad, was taken and sent to Calcutta as a State prisoner.
839. Sir John Keane entered Cabul (Aug. 7). Dost Muhammad fled to Bukhara. Shah Suja was enthroned. The main body of the British troops returned to India by the Khaibar Pass. General Elphinstone remained with a detachment to protect the new sovereign.
839. Runjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab, died June 30. His son Karak succeeded him but died after a year.
839. The Raja of Satara deposed for plotting against the English, and his kingdom transferred to his brother.

- 1839.** Aden, now a convenient station for steamers between England and India, taken by the English.
- 1840.** Escaping from the King of Bukhara, Dost Muhammad levied troops and opposed the English, by whom under Sale he was defeated at the Battle of *PURWAN* (Nov. 3), and sent with his family to Ludiana by Sir W. Macnaghten.
- 1841.** Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered in a rebellion raised at Cabul.
- 1841.** Sir William Macnaghten treacherously murdered by Dost Muhammad's son Akbar Khan, with whom he was holding a conference (December 3).
- 1842.** Akbar Khan fell upon the British troops while they were retreating, and slew 12000 men, and others were taken prisoners. Jalalabad was defended by General Sale, and Kandhar by General Nott, against the enemies.

This war was terminated by Lord Ellenborough the next Governor-General.

The First Chinese War, 1840-1842.

It was caused by some outrages offered to the British ships and British subjects by the Chinese, who were suppressing the smuggling of opium into China from India. The result was that the Chinese surrendered the islands of Hong Kong to the English, and opened five ports for British trade.

- 842.** Jamsedji Jijibhai, the munificent Parsee merchant of Bombay, was the first to receive knighthood among the Parsee community. Lord Auckland left India on the 12th March.

Lord Auckland was pacific and by nature amicably disposed. He greatly advanced native education.

(XI) LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

B. in England 1790. A. 1841, and arrived in Calcutta Feb. 28, 1842, Re. July 15, 1844. R. 2 years (A. D. 1842-1844).

- 842.** The Afghan War continued.

Shah Suja was assassinated and his son Futteh Jung made ruler by Akbar Khan. General Pollock defeated 16,000 Afghans under Akbar Khan at the battle of *TEZIN* (Sept. 11).

General Nott on his way from Kandhar to Cabul destroyed the fortress of Ghazni; and the Sandal wood gates of the tomb of Muhammad which had been taken from Somnath in 1024 were taken and carried and deposited at Agra. These gates were found to be a modern forgery.

General Nott then went to Cabul where he met General Pollock.

Sir Robert Sale at the head of a flying detachment received back his wife and daughter, and a number of Englishmen from Akbar Khan who had taken them as slaves.

The English destroyed the great Bazar of Cabul and returned to India through the Khaibar Pass.

Dost Muhammad and his family were liberated and returned to take possession of the country (Oct. 25).

The Afghan War thus closed.

The Sind War. 1842-1843

Causes:- (1) The conduct of the Amirs had been most troublesome throughout the disturbances in Afghanistan. (2) They had at all times shown great jealousy of any British interference, and discouraged any commercial relations between Sind and British India. (3) The yearly subsidies were not paid according to the treaty made with them.

1843. Sir Charles Napier the Commander-in-chief of the British forces destroyed the fort of Emamghur in the desert. The British Residency at Hyderabad attacked by 8000 Beluchees. The Resident Major Cutram abandoned the place.

1843. Sir Charles Napier defeated the Amirs at the battle of *MIANI* near Hyderabad (Feb. 11).

Hyderabad with six Amirs surrendered to the English. Sir C. Napier again defeated Sher Muhammad of Mirpur at the battle of *DUBBA* four miles from Hyderabad (March 24).

Sind became a British province with Sir Charles Napier as its first Governor.

Mir Ali Murad of Khyrpur received an accession of territory for his faithfulness.

The Captive Amirs were removed to Bombay and thence to Calcutta.

843. War with Gwalior.

Causes:—Daulat Rao Sindia died in 1827 and his nearest relative Jeiaji Rao a child eight years old was adopted by his widow, with his maternal uncle Mama Sahib as Regent. The Maha Rani (Queen mother) compelled the Regent to leave Gwalior and appointed Dada Khasji in his stead—a course pronounced injurious by the British Resident.

1843. Sir Hugh Gough with the Governor-General defeated the *Maharatta* force at the battle of *MAHARAJ PUR* (Dec. 19). On the same day General Gray defeated another Maharatta force at the battle of *PAN-NIAR* (12 miles from Gwalior).

These combined successes soon induced the Gwalior Durbar to sue for peace.

Conditions :— 1) the Gwalior Government should be conducted by a council till the Maharaja attained his 18th year. (2) The increase of the British contingent force in Sindia's territories. (3) Payment of 26 lacs to be made to the British Government, and an annual allowance of 3 lacs to the *MAHARANI*.

1843. Sir J. Jijibhai Hospital and Grant Medical College founded at Bombay.

Lord Ellinborough left for England in the August of this year.

844. He was very desirous of obtaining military glory, and was a man of undoubted genius.

(XII) LORD HARDINGE.

B. at Wrotham in Kent, 1785. A. 1844, and arrived at Calcutta July 23, 1844. Re. 1848. R. 4 years (1844-1848) Dd. 1856 in England.

Lord Hardinge had served with distinction under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of *WATERLOO*, 1815, when he lost an arm.

The First Panjab War, 1845-1846.

Causes :— On the death of Runjit Singh the Lion of the Panjab, his son Karak Singh, an imbecile, succeeded him, but he died in 1840 leaving his son Nihal Singh who was killed by a supposed accident. His uncle Shir Singh then took the throne but was assassinated with his son by Dian Singh, the favourite minister of Runjit Singh in 1845. Dhulip Singh, son of Runjit by his favourite wife Rani Jindan acknowledged as Maha Raja with Hira Singh as his prime minister. After several massacres Lal Singh became Vizier, and the Shikh chiefs in order to get rid of the turbulent army, induced it to invade the British territory.

1845. Sir Hugh Gough and Lord Hardinge defeated the Sikh army at the battle of *MUDKI* (Dec 18).

when Sir Robert Sale (Hero of Jellalabad) was slain. They again defeated the Sikhs at *FEROZ-SHAH* (ten miles from Mudki) (Dec. 21).

146. The Sikhs were again defeated by Sir Harry Smith at *ALI WAL* (Jan. 28).

Sir Hugh Gough and Lord Hardinge finally defeated and repulsed the Sikhs at *SOBRAON* (Feb. 10). The victors were raised to the Peerage for their great services.

Gulab Singh, the youngest putative son of Runjit Singh, made a treaty with the English at (Lahore (Dec. 26).

- 846 The terms of the *Treaty of Lahore* were:—
(1). The surrender of the Jallindar Doab between the Sutlej and the Bias; (2). The payment of a crore and a half of rupees as expenses of the war; (3). The disbandment of the Sikh army and its reorganization on Runjit Singh's system; (4). The internal organization of the Lahore Government to be settled by the Governor-General. Dhulip Sing was recognized as the Raja of the Punjab.

1847. The horrible practices of Thuggee, Infanticide, Suttee and human sacrifices suppressed. The Engineering College at Rurki encouraged, and the Taj Mahal repaired.

1848. Lord Hardinge was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie. He was pacific in his views and showed much prudence and energy in the
• • Sikh War.

(XIII) LORD DALHOUSIE.

B. in England 1812. A. 1848 and arrived at Calcutta Jan. 19. Re. March, 1856. R. 8 years (1848 to 1856). Died in England, Dec. 19, 1860 at the age of forty eight.

**THE SECOND PUNJAB WAR
1848-1849.**

Causes :—In March 1848 Sir F. Currie succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence as Resident at Lahore. At the same time, Mul Raj, the Governor of Multan was negotiating to resign his post ; and Sirdar-Khan Sing accompanied by two young British Officers Messrs Vans Agnew and Anderson proceeded thither to be installed as his successor. These two Englishmen were assassinated by the Governor's soldiery with wanton barbarity. "You can kill me if you like, but others will avenge my death," were Anderson's last words.

1848. Lieutenant Edwards and Colonel Cortlandt attacked and routed the Sikhs under Mul Raj at the battle of *KINEIRI* (June 18) on the Chinab (twenty miles from Multan).

The same Commanders again defeated Mul Raj at the battle of *SADOSAM* near Multan (July 1), and shut him up in his fort which was invested.

1848. The Maha Rani Chand Kuver, who was concerned in a plot discovered for murdering all the Europeans in Lahore, was sent a prisoner to Benares.

1848. The Siege of Multan laid by General Whish and Edwardes, but afterwards raised on account of Sher Sing having gone over to the enemy.
1849. Lord Gough attacked the Sikhs under Sher Sing at *RAMNAGAR*, but was obliged to retreat with loss (Nov. 22).
1849. Multan stormed and taken by General Whish (Jan. 3).
- Jalla Mul Raj surrendered and, being found guilty of the murder of Messrs Agnew and Anderson, was imprisoned for life (Jan. 22).
1849. Battle of *CHILLIANWALLAH* in which Lord Gough routed the Sikhs under Sher Sing, but lost 602 in killed and 1657 wounded (Jany. 13).
1849. Lord Gough and General Whish completely routed the Sikhs under Sher Sing at the battle of *GUJARAT* (60 miles North of Lahore) (Feb. 20).
- Dost Muhammad, who had aided Sher Sing, fled and Sher Sing was taken prisoner.
1849. Annexation of the Punjab. Maharaja Dhulip Sing signed in open durbar the treaty at Lahore which conveyed the realms of his father, Ranjit Sing to the British (March 28), and received in return a handsome pension of Rs. 5,80,000 on which he now lives as an English country gentleman in Norfolk. He has become a Christian and married a Christian lady of Arabic extraction.

The Punjab was placed under the administration of Sir J. Lawrence.

1849. The Raja of Satara having died without heirs, his state was annexed by the British. His widow and adopted son were granted an annual pension of a lac of rupees.

1850. Among the spoils from the Punjab War, the Koh-i-nur (hill of light), the largest diamond in the world, was presented to Queen Victoria who now wears it in her crown.

1852. THE SECOND BURMESE WAR.

Causes :—The Burmese authorities unjustifiably ill-treated British subjects, and insulted the English officers sent on a diplomatic mission to the Government of Rangoon.

Commodore Lambert led an expedition into Burmah and conquered and annexed the fine provinces of Pegu, Rangoon, Martaban and Bassein, which being added to the one ceded in 1826, form the flourishing Chief Commissionership of British Burmah.

1853. Annexation of Nagpur and Tanjore to the British territory on account of their Rajahs having died without issue.

Jhansi was annexed and the Carnatic reverted to the British on account of their rulers having died childless.

1853. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line for fifteen miles first opened between Bombay and Tanna.

1853. The Renewal of the Company's Charter effected by the Imperial Parliament with the following changes :—

(1) The number of Directors was to be reduced from 14 to 18. (2) The enlargement of the Legislative Council in India. (3) A Lieutenant Governor was to be appointed for the Government of Bengal. (4) Civil appointments were thrown open to competition. (5) The Macaulay code was to be introduced.

1853. Baji Rao, the last Peshwa, died at Bithur near Cawnpur.

1854. Four districts of the Nizam were annexed on account of the Subsidiary force not being regularly paid by him.

1855. An insurrection among the Santhals, a hill-tribe in the district of Bhagulpur, put down by General Lloyd.

1856. Oudh was annexed to British territory in consequence of much oppression and anarchy that had prevailed there even after the treaty of 1801. The ex-Nawab was removed to Calcutta and paid a princely pension.

1856. The three presidencies connected by the Electric Telegraph.

Lord Dalhousie left Calcutta on 8th March. He was one of the greatest Governors-General of India. He was pre-eminently gifted with sound judgment and [deep sagacity

(XIV) LORD CANNING.

B. in England 1812. A. 1855, arrived at Calcutta Feb. 29, 1856. Re., March 12, 1862. R. 6 years (1856-1862) Dd. at London June 12, 1862.

1856-1857. THE PERSIAN WAR.

Cause. It arose from the Persians having early in 1856 laid siege to and eventually captured Herat in Afghanistan, in violation of a treaty concluded in 1853 between Great Britain and Persia, which provided for its non-attack by the latter. The island of Karrack was taken and Bushire surrendered (Dec. 4).

1857. Sir James Outram Commander of the Persian expedition defeated the Persians at the battle of *KHUSHAB* near Bushire (Feb. 5). The war was ended by a peace signed at Paris (March 5) between the two nations. The Persians made amends for the slights they put upon the British power, and formally renounced all claim upon Herat and Afghanistan.

1857. EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

Causes:—(1) Some affront had been offered to the English in China, and a vessel under protection of the British flag was seized by the Chinese. (2) The Chinese Governor Yeh offered a reward for the head of every English man in China. Lord Elgin was sent on special mission to China. He captured Yeh and sent him to Calcutta where he died. The Chinese Emperor agreed to throw open all commercial privileges to England, France, Russia and America.

1857-1858. THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY OR SEPOY WAR.

It was one of the most formidable military revolts on record.

1857. Causes:—(1) Both the Hindus and Muhammadans were jealous of the increasing power of the English. (2) The Muhammadans were especially indignant at the annexation of Oudh. (3) A wild rumour was spread among the Hindus that they were to be made Christians. (4) The refusal of native troops both Hindu and Muhammadan at Dum-dum near Calcutta to use the cartridges prepared for the recently introduced rifles, because they believed them to be greased with the fat of pigs and cows,—animals unclean to Hindus and Muhammadans respectively and that their religious usages in consequence were to be tempered with.

Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Baji Rao II. the last Peshwa, Tantia Topi and few others were the chief ring-leaders of the mutiny.

1857. The nineteenth Bengal native infantry disbanded for their first acts of Mutiny which occurred at Behrampur in Lower Bengal (March).

The Massacre at Mirat, where the station was set fire to and every European massacred by the mutineers of the native regiments (May 10).

1857. **The Massacre at Delhi**. The greatest cruelties were committed by the rebels against the Europeans, whose women and children were murdered in cold blood. The fort of Delhi occupied by the mutineers and Shah Alam, the aged King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of Hindustan (May 11).

• • The Punjab was saved by Sir John Lawrence.

1857. **The Cawnpur Massacre.** At the instigation of Nana Saheb and Tantia Topi, numbers of Europeans were shot in the boats, and their women and children cut to pieces in a small room and their mangled bodies cast into a well (June 6 to 27).

1857. The rebel troops completely routed by the English officers.

The Siege and relief of Lucknow. Fierce attacks were made by the rebels on the Residency but repelled by Generals Outram and Havelock, and the Residency was saved (July 4).

Siege and Capture of Delhi. Delhi stormed and captured by the English after a siege of one hundred and four days and the mutineers triumphantly repulsed.

The Emperor of Delhi taken prisoner by Captain Hodson and his two sons and grandson shot (Sept. 20).

1858. **Final Relief of Lucknow.** Lucknow relieved a second time by Sir Colin Campbell assisted by a Nepaulese force under Jung Bahadur (March 21).

Havelock, Hodson and Neill lost their lives in this campaign. Mutinies in other parts of India suppressed.

1858. Mutinies in Central India suppressed by Sir Hugh Rose. Sangor relieved, Jhansi captured and Rani Lukshmi Bai defeated and killed. Tantia Topi, defeated and captured, Gwalior taken and Sindia restored to his throne. Tantia Topi tried and executed at Gunah. Nana Saheb fled to Nepaul where he died.

1858. Muhammad Bahadur the last of the Mogul Line found guilty for his complicity in the mutiny and transported for life to Rangoon where he died in 1862.

1858. All the land of Oudh forfeited, except that of six loyal Zamindars, by a proclamation of Lord Canning.
1858. This mutiny led to the Transfer of the E. I. Company's possessions to the Crown.
British India placed under the direct authority of the Crown by a bill passed by the Queen (Aug. 2)
1858. **THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION**, issued by the English Government on the assumption of the direct control of British India, translated into all the languages of the country and read aloud in every station in India.
Lord Canning made the first Viceroy of India.
1859. A new code of Civil Procedure enacted for India.
1860. The N. W. Provinces visited by a terrible famine.
1861. Darjiling taken from the Raja of Sikhim and a Resident posted at his court.
1861. The order of the most exalted "Star of India" created and granted to Native Princes and Europeans.
1862. The Celebrated Indian Penal Code originally drawn up by Macaulay in 1837, passed into law.
1862. The Indian Civil service thrown open to competition.
The Currency Act for the issue of Notes in exchange of current silver passed.
1862. Sanads given by Lord Canning to the feudatory Princes for the protection of their rights and privileges.
Lord Canning left India, March 18, and was succeeded by Lord Elgin. Lord Canning was firm and humane, and was just and impartial in all his public duties.

(XV) LORD ELGIN.

A. 1862, and arrived at Calcutta March 12. Dd. at Dharamsala in Upper India Nov. 20, 1863 during his tour. R. 1½ years (March 1862 to November 20 1863).

He had been previously Governor General of Canada and Ambassador to China and Japan.

- 1863.** The Wahabi conspiracy suppressed and Muhammad Shuffi, the instigator punished.
- 1863-1864.** Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, appointed Acting Governor-General.
- 1863.** The Ambala expedition, sent against the Hindustani fanatics of Sittana on the Indus, crowned with success and Ambala destroyed by fire.

(XVI) LORD LAWRENCE.

B. At Richmond in Yorkshire, England March 4, 1811.

A. 1863, arrived at Calcutta Jan. 12, 1864. Re. Jan. 12, 1869. R. 5 years. (1864-1869) Dd. at London and burial in the Westminster Abbey.

1864. WAR WITH BHUTAN.

It was caused by certain outrages committed by the Bhutanese on the inhabitants of the "Duars," at the foot of the Bhutan Hills, for which the British Government paid a yearly tribute.

- 1866.** The war was closed by a treaty made by the Deb Raja of Bhutan.
- 1866.** Orissa visited by a terrible famine which destroyed a million and a half of men.
- 1867.** On the death of the Raja of Mysore, the present ruler Cham Rajendra, whose adoption was recognized by the British Government was proclaimed Maharaja of Mysore.
- 1868.** A lawless tribe, called Waghers, of the western frontier of Kattyawar encountered and defeated, but with the loss of two British Officers.

WAR WITH ABYSSINIA.

68. It was caused by its king Theodore having seized some British subjects who were not given up when demanded by the British. An expedition of the Bombay troops was sent under Sir Robert Napier. The fort of Magdala was taken by Sir R. Napier, the King was slain and his young son taken to England under the protection of the Queen.
69. Lord Lawrence was succeeded by Lord Mayo. Lord Lawrence was an able Indian statesman, honest, experienced and an excellent administrator.

(XVII) LORD MAYO.

1869 to 1872. (3)

69. India visited by Sher Ally, the Amir of Cabul who was received by the Viceroy at a grand Durbar held at Ambala, March 27. The Amir was sumptuously feted and entertained and given presents of great value, with a supply of arms and a money subsidy of twelve lacs of rupees per year.
- 69-70. Visit of Prince Alfred to India. Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria arrived at Calcutta on 2nd December. The Prince was received and entertained by Lord Mayo, with loyal welcome, rejoicing and truly regal pomp and splendour amidst a gathering of native princes.
70. The Submarine Telegraph laid between England and India.
72. Murder of Lord Mayo. After visiting Rangoon, Lord Mayo steamed to the Andaman Islands to inspect the penal settlement at Port Blair where in the dusk of the evening, he was suddenly stabbed to death (Feb. 8) by a fanatic Afghan, who was a convict under sentence of transportation for life. His body was taken to England.
- Lord Mayo was succeeded by Lord Northbrook.

(XVIII) LORD NORTHBROOK.

1872 to 1876. (4)

1874. A dreadful famine in Lower Bengal successfully averted by a vast organization of State relief.
1875. Mulhar Rao the Gaekwar of Baroda dethroned and deported to Madras for misgovernment and for his attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident at Baroda. A descendant of the founder of the family was raised to the throne under the name of Siyaji Rao, the present ruler.
- 1875-1876. The whole of India and Ceylon visited by the PRINCE OF WALES, the Heir Apparent to the British Crown. He was received according to his position by the Viceroy, native princes and the people.
1876. Lord Northbrook resigned and was succeeded by Lord Lytton.

(XIX) LORD LYTTON

1876 to 1880. (4)

1877. The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi (Jan. 1) held by Lord Lytton and attended by Maharajas, Princes and gentlemen of high rank both European and native. On this occasion Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed "*EMPRESS OF INDIA*" in the old imperial capital at Delhi.
1877. The Madras Presidency and the Dakhan visited by a dreadful famine by which millions of inhabitants perished of hunger.

1878-1880, THE SECOND AFGHAN WAR.

Causes. (1) Sher Ally Khan who had been hospitably entertained by Lord Mayo, had become estranged from the British Government. (2) He closely confined his son Yakub Khan on charges of disloyalty and rebellion and did not maintain a reconciliation brought about by the British Government. A British envoy was refused admittance to his country, while a Russian mission was received with honour.

1878. British armies entered Afghanistan by three passes.—the Khaiber, the Kuram and the Bolan.

Sher Ally Khan made a futile resistance and then fled into Russian territory where he died.

1879. His son Yakub Khan made a treaty with the British and agreed to receive a permanent British Resident at his court.

1879. The British Resident Sir Louis Cavagnari treacherously attacked and massacred together with his escort at Cabul.

Yakub Khan abdicated and was deported to India.

1880. Cabul and Kandahar occupied by British forces.

The British garrison at Cabul imperilled by a national rising of the Afghans, but successfully defended by Sir Frederick Roberts.

1880. At this critical state of affairs Lord Lytton resigned and was succeeded by the present popular Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon.

(XX) LORD RIPON.

FROM 1880 to—

The Second Afghan War continued.

1880. A severe defeat sustained by a British Brigade under General Burrows from the Herat troops of Ayub Khan but completely retrieved by the brilliant march of General Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Kandahar, and by the total route of Ayub Khan's army (Sep. 1).

Abdur Rahman, the present ruler and the eldest male representative of the stock of Dost Muhammad was recognized and proclaimed by the British as the Amir of Cabul and made a friend

1881. The complete withdrawal of the British troops from Kandahar carried out (March).

1882. Malhar Rao, the exGaekwar of Baroda died as a state prisoner at Madras on the 26th July.

1882. A Commission under the presidency of the Hon. W. W. Hunter appointed to take evidence on primary, secondary and higher Education in India with special reference to the Despatch of 1854.

1883. Sir Salar Jung, the able and most enlightened Prime Minister of the Nizam, died of cholera at Hyderabad on 8th Feb.

Local Self-Government introduced into India by Lord Ripon.

GENERAL INDEX.

SEXATION.	Page.	BATTLES.	
of Jhansi	1873...126	Agra (I)	1658... 37
of Outh	1856...127	Agra (II)	1713... 42
of Nagpur	1853...126	Ajmere.	1792... 61
of the Pan-		Akmahal	1576... 31
jab.	1849...125	Aliwal.	1846...123
is.		Allyghur.	1803... 64
e Regulating Act		Ambur. (I)	1740... 78
1773-1774...	95-96	Ambur (II)	1750... 82
claratory Act.	1788. 103	Argaom.	1803... 64
ASSASSINATION.—		Arikera.	1791...103
ngadhar Shastri		Arni.	1751... 83
	1816... 65	Ardas.	1775... 59
. Cherry.	1798...105	Ashti.	1818... 66
. Fraser	1834...115	Assaye.	1803... 64
Alexander		Benares.	1657... 37
Burnes.	1841...118	Buxar	1764... 92
ns Agnew and		Changama	1767... 87
Anderson.	1848...124	Chillianwalla	1849...125
W. Macnaghten		Chaul.	1505... 69
	1841...118	Deeg.	1804... 65
Louis Cavagnari	135	Delhi (I)	1772... 58
	1879...	Delhi (II)	1803... 64
		Diu.	1534... 70
		Dubba (near	
		Hyderabad)	1843...120

Trinomalee. 1767... 87	3 Muhammad
Udgir. 1760... 57	Ghori 1191...16
Vakdar. 1750... 82	<i>V. Mogul.</i>
Wandewash. 1779... 85	1 Taimurlane 1398. 22
	2 Baber. 1526...24
BILLS.	<i>VI. Persian.</i>
Fox's India Bill. 1784...101	NadirShah. 1738...44
Pitt's India Bill. 1784... 101	<i>VII. Afghan.</i>
For bringing the	AhmadShah
British India	Abdali. (1) 1747...44
under the	" (2) 1748...45
crown. 1858...131	" (3) 1757...46
	" (4) 1759...46
INVASIONS OF INDIA!	LIVES.
<i>I. Mythical.</i>	Ahmad Shah Abdali-44-47
Semiramis B.C.2034. 1	Akbar ... 30-33
<i>II. Semihistoric.</i>	Alamgir (I) ...38-40
Sesostris B.C.981... 2	Alamgir (II) ...45-46
<i>III. Ancient.</i>	Alexander the Great... 4
Darius B.C.521-518. 3	Amherst ... 112
Alexander B. C.327. 4	Asoka ... 5
<i>IV. Muhammadan.</i>	Auckland ... 116
1 Muhammad	Aurangzeb. ...38-40
Kasim 712... 12	Baber ... 27
2 Muhammad	Balaji Wishwanath...53
of Ghazni	Ballaji Baji Rao ...56-57
" 1001-1024. 13-14	

WARs (English) with--

Abyssinia ...	... 1868	133
Afghanistan I.,	... 1838-1842...	116
Afghanistan II.,	... 1878-1880 ...	135
Bengal ...	... 1756-1765...	19-93
Bhutan ...	.. 1864	...132
Burmah I.,...	... 1824-1826...	12
Burmah II.,	... 1852	...126
China ...	... 1840-1842...	18
French in the Carnatic...	1746-1761...	30
Gwalior ...	... 1843	...121
Mahratta I.,	... 1775-1782...	59
Mahratta II.,	... 1803-1804...	63
Mahratta III.,	... 1804-1805...	65
Mahratta IV.,	... 1817-1818...	66
Mysore I.,...	... 1766-1769...	87
Mysore II.,	... 1780-1784...	99
Mysore III.,	... 1790-1792...	103
Mysore IV.,	... 1798-1799...	106
Nepaul ...	... 1814-1816...	110
Persia ...	... 1856-1857...	128
Pindaris ...	.. 1816-1817...	111
Punjab I.,	.. 1845-1846...	122
Punjab II.	.. 1848-1849...	124
Rohilla	... 1841	... 95
Sind...	... 1842-1843...	120

